

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

Vol. XV, No. 7.

Antioch, Illinois Thursday, October 27, 1901.

J. J. BURKE, Editor and Prop.
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NICKNAMES OF CITIES.

Some of Those in America Are Hotly Contested.

For years Buffalo's claim to the name, queen city of the lakes, has been hotly contested by Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and even Duluth, but no one could lay claim to the bison city, by which it has often been designated. It now adds another name to its list, which will probably not be disputed. The rainbow city, in reference to the exposition, Chicago during the period of the World's Fair was known as the White City, in acknowledgment of the staff on its fair buildings, but the title did not survive the close of the fair, and it has reverted to its former name, garden city, although it is more frequently referred to as the windy city. St. Louis has, perhaps, the largest number of nicknames. It has been called the iron city, the mound city, the beer city, the American Frankfort, and the new Vienna. Years ago Rochester, N. Y., was entitled to the name flour city, on account of its large flouring mills, but that industry has long since followed the course of empire and gone west, and it can no longer claim that distinction. It is known, however, in these days as the flower city, on account of the large nurseries surrounding it. Syracuse is known as the salt city, although it is no longer the leader in that industry. Pittsburgh is the smoky city, and Cincinnati and Cleveland might lay claim to the same name. Among the names which have been longest associated with American cities are: Gotham for New York, baked bean city and the hub for Boston, Quaker city for Philadelphia, monumental city for Baltimore, crescent city for New Orleans and city of the golden gate for San Francisco.—Mechanical Engineering.

PERILS IN SALT LAKE.

Bathers Have Been Choked to Death by Accumulations of Salt.

"I have never seen the Atlantic or the Pacific ocean or the gulf of Mexico, but have had some experience with salt water nevertheless," said George Y. Russell of Park City, Utah. He is an official of the great silver mine near Park City, which extends deeper than any other in the world. Salt lake is a remarkable sheet of water in many ways, and bathing in it possesses features which are unique. It is very invigorating and refreshing, to be sure, but it takes some time to become accustomed to the extraordinary buoyancy of the water. It is quite impossible to sink or drown in the lake, but many people have been killed by the water. When there is a breeze and spray is dashed upon bathers, the water is so densely impregnated with salt that the liquid portion evaporates very quickly and leaves a deposit of salt on the skin. On several occasions people have drifted out while bathing or been wrecked and thrown overboard and afterward found dead on top of the water, choked to death by the accumulation of salt in the mouths and nostrils. Ordinary salt water, as I discovered today, is very different from that in the Salt lake. I learned that I could enjoy salt water bathing at Chesapeake beach, and took a bath there. It is certainly very pleasant to bathe in water that is salt, but not so salt as in Utah. But the accommodations for bathers at Salt lake far surpass, so I am told, anything else in America.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier, of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair except propped by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures backache and kidney troubles, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Mrs. Botha's Discretion.

Mrs. Louis Botha, wife of the Boer commandant general, vindicates women against the aspersion that they cannot keep a secret. The most experienced diplomatist was never more discreet than this lady. During her stay in London she was besought by interviewers and bombarded with letters. But not a soul had the least idea of what was passing through her mind. And she has enjoyed shopping in Regent street as if she had not a care in the world.

What's Your Face Worth?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at Hill's drug store.

Female Workers in Spain.

Nearly 1,000,000 women in Spain work in the field as day laborers; 350,000 women are registered as day servants—that is, they work for their class anywhere else.

TURNED THE FAUCET.

And Then This Girl Had Her Curiosity Satisfied.

A daughter of Eve who is visiting in New York learned a valuable lesson the other day, but whether she profits by it remains to be seen. She is visiting at the house of a friend, and with her hat on was about to go out one afternoon. But first she went to a big set bowl in the dressing room to wash her hands. The house is a large one, and the bowl sets in a big slab of marble, with a formidable array of faucets above it. There was one strange feature about two of these faucets. They were those at the extreme ends of each side of the bowl, and they were tied with strings as if to warn the unwary against touching them. But of course there could be no reason, when there was a faucet over a set bowl, for not using it, so the young woman, with her curiosity well aroused, turned on the water from the extreme right-hand faucet. Probably Eve herself had not her curiosity so quickly rewarded. As the young woman reached for the faucet she leaned well over the bowl, when whilst from the center of the bowl there came straight up in her face, in her eyes, her nose, her mouth, over her hat, and over her collar a strong, fine spray which soaked everything it touched. It did not take long to get out of it, but it was a very wet young woman who sat down to gasp and rose up again to recurl her hair, dry her bedraggled feathers and put on a fresh collar. Those are delightful sprays and do the complexion no end of good, but they must be taken in homeopathic doses and without hat or collar.—New York Times.

SHADOWS ON THE COLUMNS.

Superstitious People Study Silhouettes at the White House.

The shooting of President McKinley recalls to superstitious minds the shadows that have appeared in recent years on the large columns of the north or main porch of the White House, says the Washington Star. During the winter months these shadows are more distinct than in other months and appear near the top of the columns around the midday hours. It is recalled now that last fall a shadow appeared that had never been seen on the column before. It required no effort of the imagination to recognize it as a human forearm and hand, with bent finger upheld in the attitude of warning. It appeared and disappeared each day for a fortnight or more. Some time after this, when the sun's position had changed, a shadow of nondescript form appeared on the great pillar at the extreme northwest corner of the portico. It soon took on definite shape and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon represented the face and shoulders of President McKinley in profile. The silhouette was so striking as to attract the attention of many people, who remarked that a more correct profile drawing could hardly be made by an artist. The likeness was not a correct one for more than a few minutes and then it changed with the altering position of the sun, and ten minutes later had assumed a remarkably perfect likeness of the late Queen Victoria, even to an object on the head resembling a crown. Sometimes the shadows present the bent form of an old woman, with one hand resting on an object resembling a spinning wheel.

Largest Tableland in the World.

The bulk of Thibet is the Chang, or Great Thibetan plateau, the highest as well as the largest tableland on the earth, says a St. Petersburg correspondent. An idea of its elevation may best be obtained from the statement of Captain Hamilton Bower, one of the most highly regarded of recent authorities: "From the end of June until the middle of November the average altitudes of our camps was over 16,000 feet, the lowest being 14,821 and the highest 18,760 feet." During the period already referred to the enormous stretch of country crossed by Captain Bower's party did not show a single tree and only two species of shrub, "and these rarely exceeded six inches in height."

Population of Rhodesia.

A return issued by the Statistical Department of Rhodesia shows that the total population of the southern portion of the colony is 16,858, of whom 11,443 are males and only 4,415 females. Europeans number 11,032 (2,922 females), colonial natives, 3,728, and Asiatics 1,093. The figures for the two provinces are—Mashonaland, 5,037; Matabeleland, 10,816.

Little Incomes of a Municipality.

New York City recovered last year \$4,044.35 from forfeited bail bonds, \$302.82 from the conscience fund, and \$8 from the sale of grass grown on State Island.—New York Sun.

C. M. Phelps, Forestdale, Vt., says his child was completely cured of a bad case of eczema by the use of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of all counterfeits. It instantly relieves piles. W. T. Hill.

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That rapidly developing territory which occupies the northern half of Wisconsin is not new enough to cause the hardships and vicissitudes of frontier life, and old enough to keep away the intending settler on account of exorbitant land prices. It is in that stage of partial development which gives great opportunity to bring it to the highest point of perfection and prosperity. Schools, good roads and other improvements are going in. All that is needed is a small capital. Brain and brawn, supplemented by push and energy, will do the rest. The iron ore, gravel, knolls and clay beds the timber and the rich soil, give equal opportunity to the settler and the manufacturer. Land is cheap and can be purchased on easy terms.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL offers facilities for the quick and cheap transportation of its products and as the line penetrates to the very center of this vast northern territory, choice of location is not confined to any one particular locality. Interesting pamphlets and maps fully describing this beautiful and rich country can be obtained by addressing: W. H. Ellison, Land and Industrial Commissioner, Bureau of Northern Development, G. F. A. Co., 1110 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Colby & Abbott, 114 Madison St., Waukegan, Wis.

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The Antioch News.

J. J. BURKE, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Edwin Longenecker, aged 21 years, quarterback on the football team of the Brown Preparatory School of Philadelphia, died in a hospital as a result of injuries received in a game. Longenecker was heavily thrown and fractured his spinal column.

Conscious that he was going to almost certain death, John Gilleland, an experienced miner, lowered himself into an old mine air shaft at Connellsville, Pa., filled with the dread "black dmp," in the form hope that he might save the lives of his two sons, James and Winfield. As a result all three are dead.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the Monroeville National Bank at Monroeville, Ohio. The inner safe was blown open, but the noise aroused the inhabitants and the burglars were forced to flee without having secured any booty. There were six men in the gang and they escaped in rigs stolen from a livery stable.

The Bank of Marysville, at Potomac, Ill., was entered by four robbers at an early hour Sunday morning and between \$1,200 and \$1,500 in currency and silver taken. The robbers escaped on a hand car which they took from the Illinois Central car house. Two charges of nitroglycerin were used in forcing open the safe.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper king and multimillionaire, has at last been "caught" by his enemies in the speculative world, and as a result of the decline in Amalgamated Copper is \$7,000,000 poorer than he was three weeks ago. Besides this the many followers of Mr. Lawson through New England are heavy losers.

Forecast of report of industrial commission to Congress discloses a split on the subject of trusts, the members dividing into three factions, favoring respectively improvement of present system, state control and federal control. Stricter immigration laws are urgently recommended, particularly with a view to excluding anarchists.

It can now be foreseen that the widespread crop failures, the consequent famine and the relief work of the government and of philanthropists will be engrossing subjects in the Russian empire during the approaching winter. The struggle to keep the peasant population alive until a new harvest will be harder than has been known since 1891-2.

Three men and a young woman are locked up in the Tombs in Boston with nearly fifty charges of breaking and entering houses hanging over the men and that of disposing of stolen property over the young woman. She is the wife of one of the men. It is estimated that the amount of stolen property recovered will reach \$5,000, and that the amount stolen is between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Ten million gallons of water in a solid wall came roaring and tearing down a hill 500 feet in height at East Liverpool, O., leaving in its train wrecked property upon which the loss is estimated to be \$150,000. Providentially no lives were lost, although there were some miraculous escapes from death. The great reservoir, just completed by the city and located upon a hill 500 feet in height, was filled to its capacity for the first time.

As a result of a quarrel at a dance in Lane, Kan., two men were burned to death, one was fatally injured and another is hopelessly insane. In the fight John Teehan was struck on the head with a blunt instrument and fatally injured. When it became known how seriously Teehan was hurt the other dancers scattered. Two of them, Eugene Cronan and J. McDonald, slept in an office near by and during the early hours of the morning the place was set on fire by some of the other dancers and the two men were burned to death. The father of Cronan has gone hopelessly and violently insane.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Lanning Warren, publisher of the Milwaukee Sentinel, a former Chicago newspaper man, is dead.

The Japanese steamer "Tsuruhike" has been wrecked off Megima. Only one person of those on board was saved.

Edward A. Cudahy, of Omaha has withdrawn the reward of \$25,000 which he offered ten months ago for the arrest of the abductors of his son. The reward is withdrawn unconditionally.

Anarchist Most has been sentenced at New York to one year's imprisonment for publishing in his paper just before the assassination of President McKinley an article advocating violence.

Fire in the Garden City Hotel, Chicago, caused the death of one man, the partial suffocation of three others and created a panic among the guests. Loss was chiefly on furnishings and effects of roomers.

Mrs. John Fitzpatrick of Steubenville, Ohio, stabbed her husband at the home of William Roe, Mingo Junction. Fitzpatrick was intoxicated and threatened to kill her, when she grabbed a knife and stabbed him.

The steamship Glenroy brings news from Hongkong that wreckage has been found on Bikar Island, a small, uninhabited atoll of the Marshall group, which proves that the British ship Manchester came to grief there.

The most destructive fire in the history of Los Gatos, Cal., occurred the other morning. The entire business section of the town was wiped out. Property variously estimated in value from \$100,000 to \$150,000 was destroyed.

Henry Vatterson, it is said, is a candidate for Governor of Kentucky and has an eye on the presidential nomination in 1904.

The wholesale notion house of John A. Horner & Co., Baltimore, Md., was partially destroyed by fire. Loss between \$75,000 and \$100,000 on stock, fully covered by insurance.

At the Agnew stock farm, near San Francisco, Charles Douglas attacked his wife and 15-year-old stepdaughter with a heavy water pitcher and seriously injured them. When the sheriff came to arrest Douglas he shot and killed himself.

EASTERN.

The twenty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Scranton, Pa., Dec. 5.

William H. Williams, 28 years old, who says his home is in Lima, Ohio, was murdered by a negro tramp near Stelton, N. J.

Theft of \$70,000 worth of stock and jewels from trunks of Mrs. Denman Thompson, wife of the actor, was disclosed through recovery of most of the property at Ithaca, N. Y.

After an exciting meeting lasting two hours in Hartford, Conn., President Capen of the American missionary board announced that the debt of \$102,000 owed by the board had been wiped out.

Lizzie Neureiter, cashier of the brewery firm of John Kissel & Son, Williamsburg, N. Y., was held up in the street and robbed of \$500, which she was taking to the bank. The robbery was witnessed by many.

Miss Helen Miller Gould has given to Vassar College two scholarships of \$10,000 each, for the benefit of graduates of the Tarrytown High School and of the Washington Irving High School in Irvington.

One of the worst wrecks in the history of the Mohawk division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad occurred at Oriskany, N. Y. Four railroad men were killed in the wreck and one was injured.

The wedding of Miss Abby Green Aldrich, daughter of United States Senator N. W. Aldrich of Providence, R. I., and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York took place at Warwick Neck, the summer home of the Aldrich family.

Mayor Robert J. Black of McKeesport, Pa., who gained so much notoriety during the recent steel strike, has had his life threatened by anarchists. Chief of Police Morrissey has also received a threatening letter from one who calls himself a Chicago anarchist.

Michael F. Creman, aged 36 years, and his son, Joseph, aged 10 years, were asphyxiated by illuminating gas at the home of Mr. Creman's brother in Philadelphia, where the victims boarded. The boy was found dead in bed, and his father was unconscious in a chair.

The Pittsburg and Western Railroad was sold at auction at Pittsburg to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at \$3,000,000, subject to three mortgages amounting to \$10,300,000. The sale was merely a matter of form and no bidders appeared against the purchaser.

La Belle Zelen, while dancing in a cage of five lions at an animal show on the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition, was attacked by one of the lions and bitten and clawed about the face and shoulders. Her wounds are probably fatal. One thousand spectators saw the tragedy.

Six women were buried in a mass of debris by the collapse of the kitchen at the Liebel Hotel in Erie, Pa., and all were injured, two fatally. The accident was due to a boiler explosion, which wrecked a part of the building of the Hays Manufacturing Company's building, next door to the hotel.

Connecticut's special election resulted in a majority of 21,000 for a constitutional convention, and a majority of 35,033 for specific amendments to elect State officers by a plurality vote and to increase senatorial representation. The Republicans carried 112 of the little town elections and the Democrats forty-three.

Edith Boone of Philadelphia was in the court of common pleas the other day as a complainant against Frederick R. Farrow, who, she asserted, allowed his exuberance in hand-shaking to so overcome him that he squeezed the bones of her hands out of their normal positions. Farrow entered a general denial of the damage done.

WESTERN.

Denver had its first snowstorm of the season the other night.

Episcopal bishops in San Francisco voted to forbid remarriage of persons divorced for immorality.

Hobbers blew open the safe of the bank at Narka, Kan., with dynamite and escaped with \$15,000 in cash.

Lorenzo Snow, fifth president and head of the Mormon Church, died suddenly at his residence in Salt Lake City.

At Hebron, Ohio, fire destroyed eight business houses and five residences. Loss \$50,000, partially covered by insurance.

James A. Posey and Andy Quinlan, rival saloonkeepers at San Diego, Cal., killed each other in a street duel with revolvers.

After Democratic administrations extending through a period of six years the Republicans elected their entire ticket in Indianapolis.

The five-story brick plant of the McMahoon Cracker and Biscuit Company in Chicago was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$200,000.

Superintendent Bert Hamilton of the Hammond Packing Company was fatally hurt in a street car collision at St. Joseph, Mo., both legs being cut off.

Campaign to destroy wild horses in northwestern Arizona has been begun by ranchmen, who killed and captured more than 100 steeds the first day.

In the Circuit Court at Mexico, Mo., Addie Crawley, colored, was given five years in the State prison for killing her own child. She pleaded guilty.

In Mexico, Mo., Godfrey Winzer, a farmer, was found guilty of two charges of working on Sunday. His neighbors were the witnesses against him.

Arthur J. Van Kuren has been sentenced to two and a half years in the Utah penitentiary for embezzling \$8,000 while treasurer of the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake.

Four persons were killed and three injured as the result of a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Chicago Great Western Railway one mile east of Lombard, Ill.

Grief-stricken by the death of his wife a few days ago, Miller Stevens, a pawnbroker, committed suicide in Kansas City by shooting. He was 45 years old, and leaves two children.

George Dolinski, an ignorant Pole, having murdered Anton Lutz for the purpose of keeping up his illicit love for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lutz, was hanged at Chicago in the County Court execution chamber.

The widow of Collis P. Huntington has announced that the Huntington house in San Francisco will never again be privately occupied, and is eventually to be given over to charity, presumably to some hospital.

The residence of Claus Spreckels in San Francisco was entered by burglars on a recent evening. They forced a rear window while the family was at dinner, went upstairs and took jewelry amounting in value to fully \$5,000.

Because he thought himself ill treated at home, 14-year-old Harry Posey attempted to kill himself at the Jefferson school in Minneapolis. He was not seriously injured. A panic in the school building was narrowly averted.

William J. Stone, former Governor of Missouri, claims he gave up his St. Louis residence because the landlord raised the rent, and denies that he moved out of the city to avoid being classed as a St. Louisian in the senatorial fight.

An elevator in a St. Louis dry goods store fell fifty-five feet while crowded with passengers, mostly women shoppers. More than a dozen persons were injured, some seriously. The accident was caused by the breaking of the cable rope.

Holston Eachus, locktender, was found dead, his body floating in the canal near his shanty south of Massillon, Ohio. Eachus received his month's pay the previous day, and as no money was found in the clothing on the body the police suspect murder.

Richard D. Coulter of Pittsburg has filed in Arizona an application for a charter for the International Construction and Development Company, the capital of which is named as \$10,000,000,000. This is the largest capital of any corporation now in existence.

News of a hold-up of a train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf near Ashdown, Ark., has reached the Wells-Fargo officials. The information comes in a telegram to the express people announcing the hold-up, but saying that the robbers got nothing.

The city of Akron, Ohio, will probably be placed in the hands of a receiver. An injunction to restrain the city from selling the proposed issue of \$108,000 worth of bonds will be asked for. The city is hopelessly in debt, having liabilities ranging around \$180,000.

President Fowler of the Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company, a Seattle corporation, has been notified that his firm has been awarded the government contract, valued at \$2,000,000, for dredging the harbor of Manila and completing the other Spanish breakwater.

Lena Vanolind, 12 years old, employed at a Portsmouth, Ohio, shoe factory, was kidnapped by a man representing himself to be her father, who called at the factory and asked permission to see her. The girl's mother has been dead eight years and she lives with her grandmother.

The carrying boys in the ten glass factories at Massillon, Ohio, went out on a strike and as a result all operations were nearly at a standstill. Eight hundred men and boys were thrown out by the strike. The boys, who had been getting 60 cents per day, demanded 75 cents.

With his head completely severed from his body, save the vertebrae of the spinal column, Sing Kik, proprietor of a Chinese restaurant at Cleveland, was found lying on a bed in his little living room back of his place of business. Every feature of the case pointed to deliberate murder.

Charles R. and Porter W. Fleming of Tucson, Ariz., have arrived there from the Galluro mountains, where they report a remarkable gold discovery. The rich find is located seventy miles north of Tucson and the vein of ore, according to the Flemings, is 200 feet wide and 6,000 feet in length.

Armour & Co. have completed the purchase of a tract of land at the National Stockyards, East St. Louis, and will at once begin the erection of a complete packing plant to cost \$1,000,000. Pines have already been drawn, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness to begin operations by next June.

A human skeleton was found in the debris of a saloon formerly conducted by Robert Clark at East Converse, Ind., now in prison for a murder at his saloon two years ago. The skeleton is thought to be that of Clinton Buchanan, who disappeared mysteriously three years ago with a large amount of money on his person.

It is reported that the whaleback steamer Thomas Wilson, which went ashore on a reef near Bailey's Harbor, Wis., is a total loss. The crew of twenty was rescued without loss of life. The Wilson was bound from South Chicago to Escanaba without cargo, when she fetched up on the reef. She was worth about \$120,000.

Fire which started on the immense coal docks of the Penobscot Coal Company in Chicago destroyed the structure, together with the six-story building adjoining, occupied by the Globe Light and Heat Company, damaged the Northwestern Railroad freight house and burned a number of freight cars. The loss approximately \$675,000, falling heaviest on the Penobscot Coal Company.

Frank Frisco of Niles, Ohio, died of worry. His niece, Rose Tauro, was charged with killing Frank Augustus, who had slain her husband. Frisco signed the woman's bond and she was released because of a five weeks' old baby. Mrs. Tauro fled and all efforts of the police to find her were useless. When sued for the bail money Frisco collapsed and gradually declined until death came.

Albert Ferris, aged 23, who was married at Lima, one week before, killed himself at Omaha. Ferris enjoyed a brief but somewhat expensive honeymoon, and is charged with having raised \$500 to defray expenses by mortgaging an Iowa farm which he did not own. He was arrested on his way to work, and, securing permission to change his clothes, took advantage of the opportunity to fire a bullet through his heart.

SOUTHERN.

Mrs. Ben C. Perkins, wife of the jailer at Shelbyville, Ky., died as the result of shock and grief, suffering from a mob attack the jail and lynched two negroes.

After killing two persons and wounding two more Will Jones, a negro desperado, was seriously wounded in a fight with officers at Madison, Fla., and placed in jail.

Eighteen inches of rain fell in Galveston, Texas, within twenty-four hours, the heaviest precipitation in the city's history. Much damage was done to goods stored on ground floors.

Insurance men at Dallas, Texas, have been informed that nearly all the town of Alba, 100 miles east of Dallas, was destroyed by an incendiary fire. A large quantity of cotton was burned.

Charlie Nation started out on a crusade to purify Wheeling, W. Va. She started out in her characteristic way after saloons. She was at once placed in jail, charged with breach of the peace.

In Houston, Texas, Walter Alach and Ben Kogans engaged in a street duel, the former being instantly killed and Kogans mortally wounded. The trouble, it is said, arose over a trivial affair.

Mississippi is the poorest State in the Union, according to the showing of returns of personal property for taxation. These indicate that there is only \$92,000 worth of jewelry in the State, but 7,000 pistols are scheduled.

Ellis Glenn, the famous "man-woman," is free. Judge Jackson in the United States court at Parkersburg, W. Va., delivered a long opinion in the habeas corpus case releasing her from further trial on the old indictment.

Frank Hemmingsway, said to be the son of the law partner of Secretary of the Navy, was murdered at Savannah, Ga., by Nanna Coster, a woman of some notoriety, who committed suicide immediately thereafter. Jealousy prompted the deed.

The State of Texas is starting prosecutions against fraudulent oil companies. More than 100 companies sold millions of dollars of worthless stock during the early stages of the oil boom. The suits will be tried at Austin, where the Travis grand jury is investigating.

Louis Herrmann, well known in New Orleans business circles, wealthy in his own right and the husband of a rich wife, shot himself three times and died at the Hotel Dieu. His suicide is attributed by his friends to a wrecked nervous system, the result of several years in the cotton brokerage business.

A fire has been raging in Biloxi, Miss. It began in the store of the Biloxi Hardware Company, which has been completely destroyed, together with the handsome Masonic Temple, Plent's Emporium, a dry goods store and several other buildings. The damage amounts to about \$50,000. It is only a year since a fire destroyed two-thirds of the city.

FOREIGN.

It is rumored that Emperor William has instructed the Kiel Yacht Club to challenge for the America's cup.

The new Amer of Afghanistan and the chief nobles swore allegiance to England at the bedside of the late Amer, who warned the Afghans against Russia.

M. Santos-Dumont, the French aeronaut, gave a demonstration exhibition in Paris, driving his airship at will and closing the performance by guiding it into its station unaided.

A detachment of the Twenty-first company of Macabebes encountered a large force of insurgents near Lila, a province of Batangas, P. I. Lila, Beau of the Macabebes was killed and one of the force was wounded. The enemy was strongly intrenched. After two hours' fighting the Americans retreated, to await re-enforcements.

IN GENERAL.

Dear Admiral W. S. Schley ended his active career in the navy Tuesday, as he goes on the retired list by operation of law on account of age.

Returning passengers say that a large number of the destitute at Cape Nome, Alaska, are women who rushed north in the hope of securing employment at lucrative wages, but met with disappointment.

The committee appointed by the Central Traffic Association, the Western Passenger Association and the Truck Line Association one year ago has unanimously reported that all passes should be abolished, even the courtesy passes of one president of a road to another.

The Episcopal house of deputies at San Francisco nullified the whole result of its previous work by reconsidering and defeating the Huntington amendment to article 10, providing for the use of modified forms of worship by congregations willing to accept the spiritual oversight of a bishop.

The Postoffice Department has decided to place the late President McKinley's head on the new issue of postal cards which will appear shortly after Dec. 1 next. The design includes the year of birth and year of death immediately at the left and right respectively of the name "McKinley," which will be directly under the head.

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$6.02; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.85; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 34c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 54c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, 55c to 55 per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$3.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 white, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 53c to 55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.15; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 57c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 38c to 39c; rye, 61c to 62c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 59c to 67c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 54c; clover seed, prime, \$2.22.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 3, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 1, 63c to 64c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 60c; pork, mess, \$13.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.80; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.90; lambs, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.10.

New York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; butter, creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, western, 19c to 21c.

TIME FOR ACTION.



Uncle Sam (to Roosevelt)—Now, to work. Let us show the world that America no longer will trifle with anarchy.

WRITING HIS FIRST MESSAGE.

President Already Preparing His Recommendations to Congress.

President Roosevelt, according to Washington correspondents, has begun work on his message to Congress. As it will be his first message and as the President will have to handle matters of the greatest moment, the message will be awaited with intense interest. A feature of the message, it is said, will be the announcement of the work of the Cuban legislation convention and a report of the work looking to the self-government of the island; also the date on which the American troops will be withdrawn from the island.

In the message the President will call the attention of Congress to the report of the Isthmian canal commission and make the recommendation, in accordance with his well-known views, that this government begin the construction of the canal at the earliest opportunity. The context of the new treaty between the United States and Great Britain to replace the rejected Hay-Pauncefote treaty will be known to the President before he completes his message, and if he believes it unsatisfactory he will probably transmit it without comment. Otherwise it is declared he will urge its ratification.

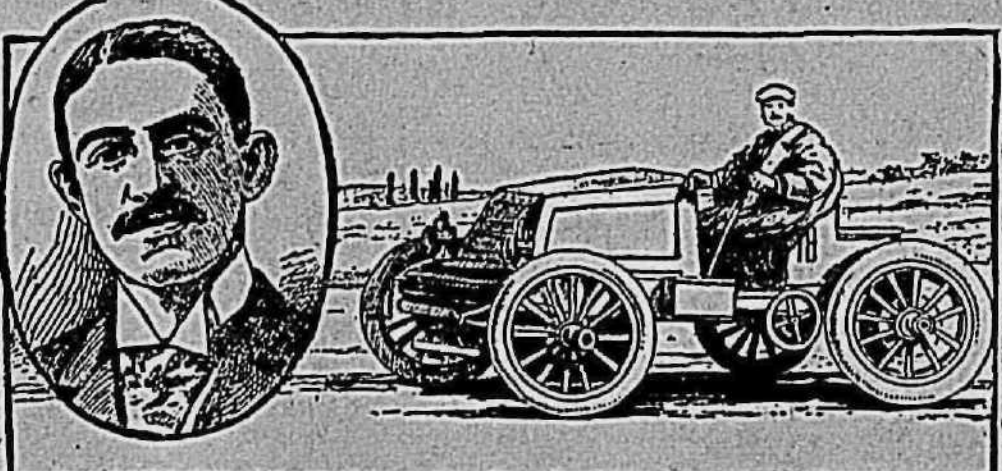
AUTO MILE IN A MINUTE.

Attainment of This Feat Not Only a Possibility but a Probability.

A mile a minute by automobile is not only a possibility but a probability of the near future. This was demonstrated on the Empire City track at New York by Henri Fournier of France, perhaps the most daring of chauffeurs. He drove his sixty horse-power Mors racing machine a distance of six miles in 6 minutes and 47 seconds, and when he had finished said he was confident he could knock off the 47 seconds.

The best former mark for six miles was 7 minutes 39.45 seconds, made by Albert C. Hostwick, with a Winton machine, on the same track. Fournier's fastest mile was the third, which was covered in 1:00.45; and the slowest was the last, which occupied 1:08.95 in the making. Up to that time the fastest mile ever ridden on a track by an automobile was 1:13.94, by Fournier in the same machine on the Port Erie track, near Buffalo.

At all times during the ride Fournier's vehicle traveled at a rate faster than fifty-three miles an hour. The machine that accomplished this splendid performance was the same with which he won the Paris to Berlin race last spring. On the seat beside the driver sat W.



FOURNIER AND HIS AUTOMOBILE.

By the time the message is completed, conditions in the Philippines and the establishment of civil government there will also be reported to Congress, with the plans of the War Department for the withdrawal of troops from the islands. Civil government will be well under way and Samar, the troublesome island, where the United States troops were recently massacred, will probably have been subdued.

Some word, it is stated, will be said about the construction of the Trans-Pacific cable. Great influence, stories have it, is being brought to bear upon the President to have the Trans-Pacific cable owned and controlled by the government.

President Roosevelt will also report the final settlement of the difficulties in China, with mention of the prominent part played by the United States in securing a fair settlement.

One of the most important points in the President's message will be the increase in the United States navy. He will probably make a strong recommendation that a rate of increase be kept up that will keep the United States navy equal at least to that of Germany and Russia. Another important point will deal with means for the prevention of anarchy in this country.

A great deal of interest is manifested in what the President will have to say about reciprocity. His views, it is expected, will have great effect on the revival and probable adoption by the Senate of the treaties which failed last year.

Navy Needs Wireless System.

The bureau of equipment, of which Rear Admiral Bradford is chief, has decided that the navy must be equipped with wireless telegraphy, and if an invention of its own cannot be devised that Marconi's system should be purchased. Admiral Bradford will recommend this to the navy department.

Germany has been trying to perfect its own system, Russia has been active in its experiments. Spain is now talking with her African possessions by wireless telegraphy and Sweden is using the system all along her coast.

K. Vanderbilt, Jr., whose thrilling rides in his own famous "white ghost" and "red rider," were outdone by his record with the champion of European chauffeurs.

ROOM IN THE WEST.

Unutilized Acres of Land Aggregating 600,000,000 Acres.

It is not generally known that there are in the United States unutilized areas of land to the extent of 600,000,000 acres. There are times when one is apt to think that the country is getting a trifle crowded, and one welcomes the opening of little tracts of a few hundred thousand acres as affording opportune relief to a condition of almost dangerous congestion. But all Europe does not possess the area which is included in the arid region west of the Mississippi. There's the rub—it is an arid region. But in these days of vast increase in the employment of irrigation, the solution of the problem of congestion appears.

CAPE UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

All of South African Colony Is Now Ruled by Military.

The serious view which the British government takes of the conditions in Cape Colony was evinced by the proclamation contained in the gazette establishing martial law in the districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simonstown, Port Elizabeth and East London.

The proclamation is the outcome of the recent visit of the premier of Cape Colony, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, and the under secretary of native affairs in South Africa, J. Rose Innes, and the British high commissioner, Lord Milner. It places under military control the few points in Cape Colony hitherto exempted, and the constitution, therefore, is now suspended over the entire colony.

The action taken probably foreshadows the commencement of vigorous measures which those on the spot are understood to believe necessary to end the war.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Seventeenth Day.
Admiral Schley's attorneys managed to establish the fact during the progress of the inquiry that the carefully prepared chart purporting to be the unanimous declaration of several navigators of the correct positions of the vessels engaged in the Santiago sea fight during various intervals of the battle was in reality a jumble of compromises, satisfactory to none of the men engaged in preparing it.

This evidence was brought out by Attorney Rayner while examining Commander Richard Walworth, who was chairman of the board that prepared the chart and who commanded the famous little Gloucester during the battle. Commander Walworth's testimony was given without hesitation and was very positive in character. He concluded his statement by saying that not one of the navigating officers who signed the report adopting the chart believed that it was correct.

The day's proceedings brought out a great deal of technical matter, but the members of the court never lost their deep interest in all that was said.

Lieut. C. W. Dyson of the bureau of steam engineering of the Navy Department was recalled early in the proceedings and continued his evidence concerning the steaming condition of the Brooklyn and her engines on the day of the engagement.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, who, as ensign, was watch and division officer on the Texas during the Spanish war, talked of the Santiago and Cienfuegos blockades in an entertaining manner, going into all the details of the watch kept and the patrolling methods employed. He contradicted the evidence of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson concerning the distance of the Brooklyn from the nearest Spanish ships at the time the "loop" was made, and cast doubt on the accuracy of the statement with which the commander had made his statements.

Lieut. Bristol's testimony was calumniated by a tilt between the attorneys, Mr. Rayner and Mr. Hanna finding occasion to begin an interchange of sarcastic remarks which lasted most of the afternoon.

Captain W. M. Folger, who was recalled for the purpose of correcting his testimony of the previous day, was asked further questions concerning the blockade of Santiago. In reply to a question by Captain Lemly whether he had had any conversation with Commodore Schley during the blockade he said:

"Toward evening of one of the days, the 30th, there was an extended, very severe rainstorm, so severe that I feared Cervera had gotten out, as it was sufficiently long to have permitted him to do so. I went on board the flagship the next day, thinking it my duty to tell the commodore what I had seen, as to the blockade as kept by the Japanese off the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, where similarly an enemy's fleet was within a fortified harbor. I said to the commodore that the adoption of the tactics of the Japanese, forming a circle directly in front of the harbor, would, in my opinion, be preferable, as then it would be difficult for anything to get out."

The judge advocate then asked him: "Was there any reply by the commodore?"

"I cannot testify exactly as to his reply," said the witness. "I would prefer not to do so. He did not agree with me as to the necessity for it."

Captain Folger also said that he had no recollection of a picket line on the inside of the American fleet.

At the request of Captain Parker of counsel for Admiral Schley, the witness examined the log of the New Orleans for May 30 and 31, 1898, for the purpose of determining accurately the state of the weather on those days, but he declined to modify his statement of the previous day that the weather on those days was bad.

Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, who was recalled for the purpose of correcting errors in his testimony as printed in the official record, said that when he had called the editor of a New York paper a "liar and blackguard" he did not mean to convey the idea that he used this language on account of any inaccuracies in the report of the famous controversy on the Brooklyn on the morning of the sea fight, but because the paper had attempted to make it appear that Schley had done something cowardly and that he had shown fear of the Spanish ships.

Commander Walworth, who followed Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, was examined by Captain Lemly concerning his connection with the board that had prepared the official chart of the positions of the American and Spanish ships at the time of the battle.

Eighteenth Day.
"Admiral Schley's bearing during the bombardment of the Colon was that of a man suffering under extreme excitement; one who had a disagreeable duty to perform, did it reluctantly, and got through with it as soon as he could," said Lieutenant Commander Temple M. Potts, navigating officer of the Massachusetts, who was the principal witness before the court of inquiry on this day.

"We are conspicuous objects here in this," Admiral Schley said during the bombardment, according to the testimony of this witness.

These were fair samples of the testimony given by Lieutenant Commander Potts, and while it created something of a sensation, much of its strength is taken away when contrasted with the statements of Captain Higginson, who was present at the time, and who said Schley's conduct on this occasion was in keeping with that of a commanding officer under such circumstances.

Potts' statements are weakened also by the fact that Schley did not enter the conning tower on the day in question, although he was standing at the door of that apartment when the remarks quoted are alleged to have been made.

When Attorney Rayner cross-examined a witness, and during the critical points in the cross-examination Judge Advocate Lemly and his associate, Mr. Hanna, have lately made it their practice to interrupt the examination and break its force by injecting arguments in support of objections which invariably are overruled by the court.

So frequently has this been done that Schley's counsel objected to it and appealed to the court. Admiral Dewey rather sharply directed the counsel for the Navy Department to refrain from such proceedings in the future, and, although he was called to order for this conduct, the judge advocate contended with the court that he had a right to protect the witnesses. Admiral Dewey directed the judge advocate to sit down, and this ended the interruptions for the day.

Lieutenant Commander Potts admitted that he himself was badly scared upon the occasion of the bombardment, although he testified that the shore batteries were so weak as not to be worth considering. The principal portion of his testimony was brought out by questions from the judge advocate, with a view of showing that the purpose of the action of May 31 was to destroy the Colon and not to fire on the shore batteries, as has been testified to by previous witnesses.

Mr. Rayner attempted to have introduced as evidence at this time the order of the Navy Department directing the commanding officers not to place the ships of the squadron in jeopardy of shore batteries. This attempt was made with a view to having Potts modify his statement in reference to Schley's bearing.

Judge Advocate Lemly objected to the admission of this order unless it was accompanied by a subsequent one from the department which left the matter of firing on the shore batteries to the discretion of the ranking officer.

The judge advocate, who was extremely angry, made a heated argument, which was replied to by Mr. Rayner. The court retired for consultation, and, upon returning, overruled the objection of the judge advocate.

Nineteenth Day.
Rear Admiral Schley won the most favorable point developed at the court of inquiry on this day, inasmuch as Lieut. Holden, the watch officer of the Scorpion, testified that the information that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos harbor on May 10 was not communicated to Rear Admiral Schley, although it was testified to by Lieut. Southernland.

Judge Advocate Lemly thereupon admitted that he was unable by any evidence in his possession to show that this message had been delivered to Schley.

The testimony of Lieut. Holden places Lieut. Southernland in a discredited position, inasmuch as Southernland, commanding the Eagle, testified that he had communicated this information to the commanding officer of the Scorpion with instructions to that officer, Commander Marx, to communicate it to Rear Admiral Schley.

Lieut. Southernland related even to the minutest detail the megaphone message he delivered to Commander Marx, which was to the effect, substantially, that Cervera's fleet was not in Cienfuegos.

The delivery of this message placed Commander Marx either in the attitude of suppressing the information delivered by Southernland or puts Rear Admiral Schley in the position of denying the receipt of this intelligence, and raised a question of veracity between Schley, Southernland and Marx, especially between the two latter.

Lieut. Holden, who heard part of the megaphone message which Commander Marx received from Lieut. Southernland, said there was nothing in it which conveyed the information that the Spaniards were not in Cienfuegos. Reading from the log of his vessel, the Scorpion, Lieut. Holden found an entry reading: "No news from the Spaniards." This entry corresponds exactly with the log of the Brooklyn and with the claims made by Rear Admiral Schley.

More hard blows were given the official chart plotting the positions of the Spanish and American vessels during the battle of Santiago which were prepared by the Board of Navigators. Lieutenant Commander Schuetze, the navigator of the Iowa and a member of the board, testified that he protested against signing the report accompanying the chart, as it was inaccurate. He said the chart was a compromise and that he had been persuaded to sign it by Commander Walworth, the president of the board, who said it was the best the navigators could agree to if they sat until doomsday.

band nor the wife of any other person then living, or has been the husband or the wife of any other person then living, unless the former marriage was annulled by decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage."

George Moran, who, with three companions, was arrested in the Chickasaw country and placed in jail at Ardmore, I. T., was identified by Z. E. Baumblossom of Oklahoma City as the man who murdered the doctor's 11-year-old son near Rush Springs, O. T., on Aug. 10.

Schuetze said he objected to the chart as it gave the Iowa too much speed. According to the position of that vessel on the chart, the Iowa would have been forced to steam at the rate of eighteen knots instead of nine, which was the speed the ship was making. He also objected to the chart because it placed the Brooklyn too near to the mouth of Santiago harbor.

This officer testified that the Spanish ships did not attempt to ram the Brooklyn when they left Santiago the morning of the attack of May 31 was directed at the Colon and not at the shore batteries as has been contended. He said this action was not a reconnaissance, but an attempt to sink the Colon.

Lieutenant Commander Grant, the watch officer of the Massachusetts, said he knew of no instructions from Admiral Schley as to what should be done in the event of meeting the enemy. The progress of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago was slow, according to this witness. His distances relating to the blockade at Santiago were extreme. He said the fleet was between from six to ten miles distant from the mouth of the harbor during the day and night and that the vessels of the squadron steamed a distance of five and six miles east and west of the harbor.

Although Lieutenant Commander Grant was sure that the action of May 31 was intended to sink the Colon, he testified that Admiral Schley upon leaving the Massachusetts had said: "The reconnaissance had developed the strength of the battery and that was satisfactory."

Twentieth Day.
Captain French E. Chadwick, commander of the New York in 1898, created somewhat of a sensation when he testified that he protested to Sampson against sending to Schley a message congratulating the latter upon the character of the blockade he had maintained, because, under the circumstances, such action was improper.

Admiral Dewey himself then created quite a stir in the court room by exhibiting considerable temper in declining to permit Mr. Rayner to question Captain Chadwick relating to a conversation that officer had with Remy and Watson, in which Captain Chadwick is alleged to have approved the blockade.

"We don't want any conversations here. We want the facts, and you know that we want nothing else but the facts," said Admiral Dewey impatiently to Mr. Rayner, who was directed to withdraw the question.

Mr. Rayner contended that it was perfectly proper to admit the conversation in question, as it tended to show that Captain Chadwick had endorsed the blockade at one time and had at another protested against Schley being congratulated for the character of it.

Captain Chadwick told of the meeting of Schley, Sampson and himself on board the New York at Key West before the flying squadron sailed for Cuba. Schley on that occasion assured Sampson that he would be loyal to the commander of the North Atlantic squadron. Schley asserted, according to the witness, that he was pleased to serve under Sampson.

Speaking of his knowledge of the code of signals arranged with the insurgents, Captain Chadwick said this code had been communicated to him by Commander McCalla, who did not care to have anything said about it, as he (McCalla) expected to go back to Cienfuegos the next day, May 20. Owing to the difficulty in getting supplies at Key West McCalla with the Marblehead did not leave for Cienfuegos until the following day.

McCalla said he would communicate the code of signals to all the officers of the flying squadron, but he did not do so, according to his own testimony.

Captain Chadwick said he had no information that the Spanish squadron intended to leave Santiago harbor on July 8, the day on which the New York sailed for Siboney.

Captain Chadwick and Lieut. Marsh, Sampson's flag lieutenant, were the two chief witnesses before the court of inquiry this day. Their testimony related exclusively to sending dispatches to Schley, including the McCalla memorandum relating to the code of signals arranged with the insurgents.

Lieut. Marsh, after referring to the books of the New York, swore that dispatches advising Schley of the presence of the Spanish fleet in Santiago had been sent at various times by the Iowa, Dupont and Marblehead. These papers showed that the dispatches in question had been transmitted by these vessels, but it developed that there was nothing to show exactly by which vessel they were sent and the day on which they were sent, although Lieut. Marsh said he was satisfied they had gone in the order shown by the New York papers, which would indicate that the dispatches had reached Schley at Cienfuegos in time to enable him to arrive at Santiago before the flying squadron really reached that port.

The testimony on this point is so involved it is almost impossible to follow it with any degree of accuracy, and even the attorneys themselves and the witnesses were pretty badly jumbled.

News of Minor Note.
Penns Grove, Del., scorched \$25,000 worth.

Carnegie offers \$5,000 for a library at Waterford, Ireland.

A burglar blew the safe in Hornbeck & Boyd's store, Union City, Tenn., got \$500, stole a horse and escaped.

Taxes are increasing, promised reforms do not come, the Shah is sick and Persia is on the eve of a revolution.

The synagogues of the city Y. M. O. A. in Lawrence, Kan., was burned and the loss will amount to about \$4,500.

AROUND A BIG STATE

BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLINOIS NEWS.

Minist Slays Man Who Had Threatened His Life—Thrown Into Boiling Tar—State Falls to Convict Grocer of Illegal Sale of Butterine.

Ben C. Brown, a carpenter, was shot at a corner of the public square in Carbondale by Rev. Joseph McCamish. He died forty minutes later. Eighteen months ago McCamish rented Brown's part of the house in which he was living, and shortly afterward Brown became jealous of his wife. Brown had repeatedly told his friends he intended to kill the minister. The other day when he saw the minister he drew a knife. The preacher stepped off the pavement and fired. Mr. McCamish, who is a Seventh Day Adventist, is highly respected. Brown leaves a widow and a son, aged only 9 years. McCamish is well-to-do. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict fully exonerating Joseph McCamish.

Hazing Practice Must Stop.
The council of administration of the University of Illinois at Champaign has taken action in reference to hazing and passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the unauthorized entrance of the rooms of other students or subjecting of other students to indignities of any character is a violation of university discipline and will be punished as fast as possible. Resolved, That no condition can justify the carrying of pistols on university premises. The university authorities look upon the carrying of weapons as severely censurable, and will discipline any student who is found doing so."

Death in Boling Tar.
As the result of an explosion of a still at the tar and roofing works of Barrett & Co. in Chicago, Patrick Martin, an employee of the company for fifteen years, lost his life. Martin was standing on the top of the tank when the explosion occurred, and was precipitated into the tar. Employees at the works were startled by the loud detonation, and turned in time to see Martin falling into the tar. He was taken out as quickly as possible and conveyed in a police ambulance to the hospital, but in spite of medical attendance died shortly.

Grocer Wins in Food Suit.
The jury in the test case of Food Commissioners Patterson and Burke of Chicago against August Scheele, an Elgin grocer, for alleged violations of the pure food law in the sale of butterine, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant after taking one hour. The law prohibits the sale of butterine colored in imitation of butter. The decision was received with enthusiasm by the local grocers. They claim that it settles the question whether they will deal in butterine in the future.

Penn Shuts Off Water Supply.
The Penn pail and wheel works closed down, owing to the city shutting off its water supply, because the company refused to comply with the order of the City Council to use a water meter. Two hundred men are thrown out of work. President Brinton of the plow works says it is impossible for the company to use a meter and that he hoped to start up within a few days with a water supply from LaSalle.

State Fair's Big Surplus.
Illinois' State fair closed recently at Springfield. This was the most successful year in the history of the fair. The total receipts were \$200,000, of which \$40,000 was from admission tickets. Premiums paid amounted to \$45,000, the largest in the history of the association. Secretary Garrard of the State Board of Agriculture says the receipts will exceed expenditures by \$10,000.

State Items of Interest.
Mason City Baptists will build a new church.

The Pana city engineers have returned to work.

J. D. Mills, a traveling solicitor who lived in Oak Park, Chicago, fell dead in the street in Dubuque, Iowa.

Robert A. Miller, a former resident of Monticello County, will farm to Masons for widows' and orphans' home.

Champaign churches will hold a series of union revival services, beginning Oct. 20. Brangelist C. O. Smith has been engaged.

George W. Smith, for many years a leading Democratic politician and member of the Legislature, committed suicide at Jacksonville.

Lynn Weaver Richards, deputy circuit clerk of McHenry County, and Miss Ella Phelps were married at the bride's home in Harvard.

Dell Oliver, charged with the murder of Dennis Reardon in 1890, waived examination at Kankakee and was bound over into \$10,000 bonds.

Owing to a break-down in power, Gov. Yates and nineteen members of his staff were marooned for hours in the Canadian woods and forced to walk eight miles to reach a car line taking them back to Buffalo.

William Smith, a criminal with a record known throughout Illinois, was convicted in the Circuit Court at Marion and sentenced to the penitentiary for an assault to commit murder. Smith was recognized as a leader in the Lander station riot in June and in the Carterville mob in September, 1890, where six colored men were shot. He has also been conspicuous in violating orders of the federal court, and was held in prison at Springfield for contempt in injunction cases growing out of the miners' strike in Williamson County.

Mrs. L. A. Seelye, the aeronaut who ascended at La Salle the other evening, has not been found. L. A. Seelye, husband of the woman, believes that immediately after landing she was taken captive and spirited away by enemies of his or by a jealous admirer of hers.

Illinois day at the Pan-American Exposition drew together an immense throng, and the visitors were accorded lavish hospitality. The first regiment is admitted to be the best body of soldiers yet seen at the fair. The program included a parade, speeches, numerous receptions and closed with fireworks and a military ball.

The Christian Church is about to build a new house of worship at Sidney.

The new chemical laboratory building at the State University will cost \$98,000.

Cash grain men of Decatur have organized an exchange. Dealings in options are prohibited.

Two firemen were seriously injured in a collision between a street car and a fire engine in Chicago.

Edward Morris, a section man on the Big Four Railroad, was killed at Litchfield by a freight train.

About 100 veterans of the Seventy-sixth Illinois veterans attended the fifteenth annual camp fire at Kankakee.

While playing as Indian about a bonfire Elmer Luckow, 3 years old, of Chicago, was so severely burned that he died.

Red mill No. 2 of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at Joliet has started up again, the old men being given their former places.

All differences with the miners have been adjusted and the Mowean coal shaft has started up with its full complement of men.

George Lube, 15 months old, fell from the third-story window of his parents' house in Chicago and sustained injuries which resulted in death.

By a unanimous vote the school board of Elgin has decided to change the name of the Prospect street school to that of the William McKinley school.

The rod mills of the Illinois Steel Company at Joliet, which had just started up after the long strike, have been closed by the breaking of a main shaft.

Robert E. Lee of Rock Island and Miss Verne May Dawson of Newman were married at Tuscola. The groom is superintendent of the Rock Valley Coal Company. The bride is an heiress.

Rev. Dr. E. W. and Mrs. Clarke celebrated their golden wedding at Pana. Dr. Clarke is well known, was founder of Irvington College, and has been in the Presbyterian ministry fifty-two years.

The Woman's Aid Club and the Woman's Christian Club of Peoria tendered the delegates and visitors to the annual meeting of the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs a banquet and reception at the new Peoria House. There was a large attendance and a number of toasts were responded to.

The Joliet Tintan and Reed Chair Company, for fourteen years a heavy employer of convict labor in the penitentiary there, has lost his contract. A. D. Martin, representing the Frankfort Chair Company of Kentucky and other chair concerns, cut the bid of the Joliet company for the labor of 200 convicts and will be given possession of the contract Dec. 1.

An unfounded rumor that the First National Bank of Belleville was in an unsafe condition caused a run on that bank by small depositors. All demands were promptly met and the uneasiness soon subsided, many who had drawn their deposits returning their money. The run attained no magnitude and no large amounts were withdrawn. The disquieting rumors could not be traced to any source.

Because he was too loquacious Thos. McKinney will serve eleven months in the penitentiary at Chester. McKinney says he was employed for six years in Armon's packing plant of Chicago as a truckman. Recently he went to Mattoon and while intoxicated boasted in a saloon that there wasn't a safe in the city that could resist his prowess as a crackman. He was arrested and a loaded revolver, a flask of powder and a kit of safe-breaking tools were found in his possession. A jury sentenced him to the penitentiary.

Two large sticks of dynamite were found above the pipes attached to the furnace of the Hickory Church in Cass County by the janitor and David Carr, a prominent member of the church, who were cleaning the pipes. The explosives lay directly under the pew occupied by Carr and his family. They were connected with the outside of the church by a 25-foot tube. Had it been ignited the explosion would have destroyed the church. Months ago Carr's barn burned. Bloodhounds led the way to the home of a young farm hand. He was arrested and bound over to the Circuit Court.

Mrs. L. A. Seelye, the aeronaut who made a balloon ascension at the La Salle street fair and was lost after she made a parachute jump, was found dead. The body was discovered in the Illinois river by Scott Foster and Sam Kramer, fishermen, who were in a boat. The body had drifted down the river to a point nearly a mile west of Peru, or about four miles from where the parachute was supposed to have landed. Seelye was of the opinion that his wife had been kidnapped. Others thought that she had eloped. The finding of the remains solves the mystery that arose with her disappearance. The parachute was not found.

Miss Marie C. Brehm of Chicago gave notice to the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention at Galesburg that at the next convention she would present a new constitution with these distinctive features: Abolishment of the district system, raising of the dues from 50 cents to \$1, and limiting to five years the time of occupation of a State office. This announcement followed the defeat of two resolutions, after heated debates, one to abolish the district system and the other to raise the dues. Miss Brehm championed both resolutions. For distinguished services, Mrs. Mary Brumback of Odell was elected an honorary member of the State executive committee. The diamond medal oratorical contest was held. The speakers were Ray R. Dodd, Anna; Winnie Chalker, Aurora; Earl P. Daniel, Franklin; Emilie Spach, Galesburg; Harry Spry, Springfield; Bertha Davis, Danville; Edgar A. McElbert, Chicago; Alma Widmayer, Virginia. The medal was awarded to Ray R. Dodd of Anna.

Mystery surrounds the death of E. J. Colby in Kankakee hospital for the insane. His bruised body was sent home to Chicago with only a slight explanation, and the city health officials refused a burial permit until the coroner looks into the case.

According to their agreement the union employees of the Springfield branch of the Central Union Telephone Company, including linemen and maintenance men, quit work. Several days ago the men were notified that they must either surrender their unionism or quit the company.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The annual report of Thomas Fitchell, commissioner of immigration at New York, has been received at the Treasury Department. The report shows that the number of aliens arrived at the port of New York during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was 463,400. From a comparison of the steerage immigration for the last two years it is shown that nearly 30,000 of the increase of last year over the year before was in the immigration from southern Italy alone. The report says:

The conclusion unfortunately is unavoidable that our immigration is constantly increasing in illiteracy. Not only are we drawing more and more from the countries where illiteracy is high, but also the immigrants themselves are showing higher percentages of illiteracy. Nearly one-half of our steerage immigration now presents an illiteracy of from 40 to 50 per cent.

As a means of protection against the coming of convicts, fugitives from justice or anarchists, the presence of our inspectors abroad would be either futile or unnecessary. We need not our inspectors now present to enable us to accomplish this object. The precedent is already established in the amendment to the alien contract law, which the courts have construed to apply to all the excluded classes. There is no reason why the same procedure should not be extended to cover all cases of undesirable aliens.

President Roosevelt's habit of many years of going to work every morning at 9 o'clock clings to him, and he is at his desk by that time regularly, ahead of most of the executive office force. He disposes of a prodigious amount of work in a short time and keeps right up with his correspondence. Even the morning mail is disposed of almost immediately after its arrival and opening, and in this way the President permits no accumulation of affairs requiring his attention. The President dictates his correspondence to Assistant Secretary Loeb, who in turn sees to its preparation by stenographers and typewriters. About 10 o'clock the President begins to receive callers, and, unlike most of his predecessors in the presidential chair, he keeps open house up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is well known that the White House is not a healthy place in which to live. It is constructed on low ground near the Potomac river, not far from the flats which breed malarial and other fevers. In addition to this the White House is built over a network of sewers, the plans of which are almost forgotten. Aside from the unhealthy conditions there is a painful lack of accommodations for social functions, and for years there has been much complaint because of the unsatisfactory arrangements made for entertaining the invited guests. Senator Culom and others have declared that the conditions are disgraceful, and the Illinoisan has said he will take steps this winter to secure an appropriation either for enlarging the executive mansion or for building a private home for the President.

Irrigation of arid lands was the topic which Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota brought up him to the White House the other day. After his conference with President Roosevelt Senator Hansbrough said: "Congress is going to be liberal with the West in dealing with irrigation questions, and I believe that the President will also be most liberally disposed. I believe that the government should give the proceeds of the sale of public lands to irrigation. This would amount to about \$2,000,000 each year, and it could be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in making surveys and in constructing reservoirs and canals. After the government has done its part the private land owners will do a great deal. They stand ready to spend millions also."

The National Museum has received as a gift from Col. W. H. Carter of the United States army, just returned from China, a large collection of firearms taken from the arsenal in Tien-tsin. The collection is one of the most extraordinary ever received by the museum. It contains, as it does, almost everything in the way of guns, from a matchlock up to the latest firearms. One gun is twenty-three feet in length and was operated by five men, four holding it in position, while the fifth did the firing. Another measures eighteen feet in length and is hammerless. This gun was fired in the same way, three men holding it in place, one aiming, and a fifth striking the cap with a small hammer, attached to the stock, by a chain and hook.

Mrs. Roosevelt will attend St. John's Episcopal Church, while the President will remain faithful to the little German Reformed Church. St. John's is the traditional church of the chief executive, all the early Presidents having attended there. There is a "President's pew" duly set aside, but it has not been occupied for many years. As there was no prospect of any distinguished occupants, the pew was leased temporarily to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock. As soon as he learned Mrs. Roosevelt was devoted Episcopalian he presented the pew to her, and for the first time in many a long year the historic President's pew in St. John's will have its regular delegation from the White House.

Formal announcement has been made at the White House that all official functions there would be postponed until the close of the present year. Beginning with the New Year's Day reception, President Roosevelt will meet the social obligations imposed upon the chief magistrate. Formal calls of delegation will not be received during the thirty days of mourning.

The Secretary of War has made an allotment of \$100,000 for the purpose of preparing the military post at Washington Barracks for the use and occupation of the Army War College, the School of National Defense and the Engineer School of Application. The War College and School of National Defense are entirely new institutions and will be organized under plans prepared under the special supervision of Secretary Root, who considers such institutions as essential parts of a properly equipped military establishment under modern conditions.

THE NEWS.

A-REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
J. J. Burke, Editor & Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

According to United States Consul Alfred A. Ursula, Belgium consumes American corn to the extent of three bushels per capita, the rest of Europe about one-half bushel per capita. The consumption in Belgium is due to the efforts of "Corn bread Murphy." Col. Murphy is still working for American corn although since J. Sterling Morton assumed the agricultural portfolio he has received no remuneration for his services.

The play to the gallery of the Ohio Democratic Committee in offering to conduct a "silent campaign out of respect to the late President," didn't go. Chairman Dick of the Republican Committee promptly replied that he considered the greatest tribute his party could pay to the memory of President McKinley was to push the fight for good and honest government.

Does it not seem as if, when Admiral Schley and his squadron were laying off Cienfuegos hoping and praying that Admiral Cervera was "bottled up" inside, some enterprising young officer might have been found to make a reconnaissance and learn what was really in the bottle?

Three times the grim specter of death has obtruded itself on the Schley Court of Inquiry. First it was President McKinley, then Judge Wilson, Schley's counsel, then the sister of the judge-advocate.

The best preventative of anarchy is the revival of true Americanism—the respect for law, the righteousness of government and the preference of what is true over policies that are partial and false.

New York wants the national government to assume the care and keep of the statue of Liberty. By the way, New York seems seldom willing to pay the price of liberty.

Why should Richard Croker care what kind of government the city of New York receives? It is not for resident purposes that he uses the first city of the United States.

Minister Wu presents a comical appearance dancing the two-step in oriental costume, but it has made him a great believer in the American brand of civilization.

A monument has been erected to the memory of the discoverer of Pike's Peak. What about a bust to the man who invented the "Pike's Peak or Bust" motto?

President Roosevelt don't want the White House enlarged. Probably the present cramped quarters remind him pleasantly of his western "shack."

And now they say that Boss Croker is trying to establish an aristocracy in Tammany Hall. We'll hear of "angel choirs" in Hades next.

The way in which Mr. Roosevelt keeps the politicians guessing is delightful, but they have no need of guessing when he talks.

Anti-anarchistic legislation will furnish a prolific subject for filling pages of the Congressional Record next session.

Tammany's new Shepard is likely to encounter considerable difficulty in separating the wolves from the sheep.

Mr. Carnegie has recuperated sufficiently he says, to be able to donate a few more millions on his return home.

With the arrival of all the big opera stars ten dollar notes begin to have "that gone feeling."

"The man with the hoe" is next on the trust program.

Stricken with Paralysis.
Henderson Grinnett, of this place was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it, he is almost entirely cured.—GEO. R. McDONALD, Man., Logan county, W. Va. Several other remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch, Grayslake Pharmacy.

Pennsylvania Coal Interests.
The immensity of the Pennsylvania coal interests appears in the report for 1900 of the bureau of mines in that state. In that year 262,344 workers in and about the mines brought to the surface 130,636,680 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal. This average of 516 tons for each employe was higher than the yearly average in any European country where coal is mined.

Lake Villa Pharmacy

J. O. MACLEAN
Prescription Druggist

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

A. D. Buell visited at Burlington the last of the week.

Mr. Denman and family have moved into C. M. Read's house.

Charles Longabaugh, of Wheaton, spent Sunday here with his parents.

Miss Delia Wilbur has been visiting relatives at Waukegan the past week.

Mrs. Merub Forvor returned home Friday from her visit to Evanston and Waukegan.

Those who can should attend the Sunday School Convention at Waukegan, Oct. 18 and 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Robinson left on Saturday for a visit to Nena and Antigo, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Kinney and mother, Mrs. Smith, moved last week into the house vacated by the Hintz family.

Mrs. Adams, of Deerfield, and Mrs. Kimbark, of Chicago, visited Mrs. E. J. Higley the last of the week.

Christ. McGuire has sold his farm to C. Phelps, of Chicago, and will move his family to Libertyville where he intends building a residence.

Dr. and Mrs. Rickey visited their daughter at Lake Forest the last of the week. Their little grand daughter Delia Crippen, accompanied them home.

We are sorry to report Mrs. J. Read dangerously ill with pneumonia. Mrs. W. Hook and Mrs. Doolittle, who have been quite sick for some time are on the gain.

J. F. Jones is now employed as night operator at the W. C. R. R. station. This is the first night office the Wisconsin Central has had here since the beginning of the road.

D. G. White, J. Morse C. Woolley, J. Baldwin and others took advantage of the cheap excursion to Buffalo on Tuesday where they will visit the exposition and other points of interest.

At the last meeting of the Church Aid Society several new members were added to the list. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. C. Washburn at Hainesville, next Wednesday p. m., Oct. 22nd. Visitors welcome.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Neville was the scene of a very pleasant event on Monday evening, Oct. 14th; the occasion was no less than the 10th anniversary of their marriage. A large gathering of invited friends and relatives were present. The evening was spent in games and different amusements. A fine lunch was served and a most enjoyable evening spent. Many useful tokens of remembrance were presented them. Mr. and Mrs. Neville have been residents of our village since its infancy and have gained many friends, who trust they may live many more years in prosperity.

W. S. Cleveland's Minstrel's.

Those who attend the excellent performances at W. S. Cleveland's new and handsome theatre on VanBuren Street, between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, witness only the highest order of refined minstrelsy and polite vaudeville.

These are presented by the leading high salaried artists in their respective roles in either profession.

The best people in this great city's population are patrons of the house exclusively and judging from the manner they have been crowding this pretty playhouse to overflowing at the fourteen performances given there each week (including Sundays) at 2:20 and 8:20 p. m. daily, since the opening, marks a distinct new era in Chicago's great entertainment problem.

Viewed from a financial standpoint, there never has been a greater success anywhere in the United States, which clearly demonstrates that if the goods would be delivered by all theatrical managers as is done by manager Cleveland some would not find it necessary to resort to the 10, 20 and 30-cent prices of admission, because his new enterprise must necessarily show them that the people of Chicago are willing to pay for the goods, no matter what they cost in reason.

"I have long suffered from indigestion," writes G. A. LeDeis, Cedar City, Mo. "I have tried many preparations but never found anything that did me good until I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. One bottle cured me. A friend who had suffered similarly I put on the use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. He is gaining fast and will soon be able to work. Before he used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure indigestion had made him a total wreck." W. T. Hill

Wall Paper,
Drugs,
Drug Sundries
Candies,
Cigars,
Ice Cream
Soda,
Choice
Perfumes.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mrs. Seebald is spending the week at Genoa Junction.

Mrs. Shearer spent the latter part of last week in Chicago.

Charles Brown has quit the tile factory and gone to Racine to work.

Mrs. Arthur Haile and Mrs. G. P. Willet were Kenosha visitors Saturday last.

Mrs. Bennett, of Benton, Ill., spent the latter part of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bishop.

Miss Bessie Whitchee, of Kenosha, spent a couple of days of last week with her cousin, Miss Edith Murdoch.

The following persons attended the Evans-Gaines wedding Wednesday of last week from a distance: Rev. and Mrs. Potter, of Allen's Grove, Wis.; Mrs. Louise Hall, Mrs. Lizzie Boughton and Miss Katherine Evans, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Benton, Ill.; Mrs. Frank DeDiemar and Miss Bessie Whitchee, of Kenosha; Misses Addie Barter and Annie Evans, of Pleasant Prairie, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Haycock, and Miss Lucy Webb, of Antioch, and Mr. and Mrs. William Evans, of Trevor, Wis.

SOUTH BRISTOL.

(From Another Correspondent.)
John Rategan visited friends here Sunday.

Rev. C. Hausner was a Kenosha visitor Sunday.

Florence McGreal visited the Misses Haddican Sunday.

Frank Sage and niece were visiting at J. Coyne's the forepart of this week.

Mrs. Coon, of Wheaton, Ill., visited with friends in this vicinity the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coyne and Miss Margaret Coyne visited relatives in Pleasant Prairie Sunday.

FOX LAKE.

A. Tweed visited Zion City Monday.

Miss Kate Gelden was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

George Olcott, of Antioch, was on our streets Sunday.

Messdames Joseph Rowling and Fred Hook have gone to Buffalo.

Mrs. Weber, of Dighton, and daughter, Mrs. Frank Galiger, visited Chicago friends the latter part of the week.

Mrs. R. Jones and daughter who have been visiting relatives in different parts of Lake county for some time have returned to their home at Sandwich, Ill.

MILLBURN, ILL.

The Lake County Semi-Annual Christian Endeavor Convention will be held at Ivanhoe Saturday, Oct. 26, all day and evening. Everybody should attend.

Lucy Spafford, Co. Sec'y.

Come one, come all, to the Millburn church Saturday evening, Oct. 18th to a musical treat given by twelve selected musicians, including three lady violinists from the Chicago orchestra, under the direction of Prof. C. A. Kortan. This is a rare opportunity to see a first-class entertainment for 25 cents, children 15c.

A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sunbaya River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record. For sale by W. T. Hill, Antioch; Grayslake Pharmacy.

Ohio's Iron Industry.

The beginning of the iron industry of Ohio dates from 1803, in which year, its first furnace, Hopewell, was commenced by Daniel Eaton, and in 1804 it was finished. The furnace stood on the west side of Yellow creek, about one and one-quarter miles from its junction with the Mahoning river, in the township of Poland, in Mahoning county.

AUCTION SALE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24,
at ten o'clock, a. m.

9 cows, 6 new milkers, 8 springers, 6 two-year-old heifers in calf, 2 yearling heifers, 3 two-year-old steers, 3 calves, brood mare, time 2:35, sixteen years old; chestnut driving mare 9 years old, bay driving mare 9 years old, a woman's horse, 50 wood Ewes, 30 yearlings, 42 lambs, 14 full-blood Chester White pigs, 10 shoats, lumber wagon, truck wagon, top buggy, cart, swell body cutter, two-horse hay rake, stubble plow, 14-inch sod plow, Pulverizer, McCormick corn harvester, Champion self-rake reaper, corn planter, corn cultivator, hog rack, hay rack, circle saw complete, driving harness, work harness, hay fork harness, 9 hives of bees, saddle, about 5 tons wild hay, air-tight heater, hard coal heater, chunk heater, cook stove and other articles. Lunch served at noon.

Terms: one year at 5 per cent.
George Vogel, Auctioneer.
George Tillotson, Clerk.

Bad-Named Village.

On the western slope of the Berkshire hills is a small village which is literally painted red once in every ten or twelve years. Twenty-five years before the battle of Lexington Syllvanus Cunningham, a peddler of notions, passed through the settlement. His cart was upset and all his wares thrown out in the road. The villagers rushed to his aid, but when he took a hasty inventory of his stock he declared that much was missing, and furthermore denounced the place, and said it should thenceforth be known as "Pillfershire." And thus it was known until 1825, when the village fathers called a meeting to take steps toward throwing off the ignominious name. As a substitute some one mentioned "Red Rock." This was met by the objection that there were no red rocks in the vicinity. Whereupon a shrewd old man suggested that they could plant one. So a great rock by the roadside was given a coat of deep, rich red, and since that time "painting day," which occurs about every dozen years, has been one of the great celebrations in Red Rock's history. It was last painted in the summer of 1899, so that it is comparatively fresh, and the rock itself is not a particle more eternal than the satisfaction of the villagers.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Thrifty Beccous.

The horrors of the advertising mania are thus amusingly set forth by Mary Cholmondeley in the Monthly Review: I hear that the white cliffs of Albion are no longer to be left out in the cold as "spaces to let." Possibly before these lines find their way into print that landmark of English eyes and hearts will be transformed into a belt of advertisements which, I understand, will at night be writ in fire. In the next war which the arrogance of other nations forces upon us we can imagine as the hospital ships near our shore, how the sorely wounded soldier will say to the comrade who supports him: "I'm goin' fast, Bill, is 'Lemco in sight yet?" "No, old chap, it ain't." "Have we passed Labby's Lip Salve?" "Not yet." While on the bridge the burly captain peeps into the night and says: "Dash my starry topknots if we aren't out of our course." "No, sir," says the attendant boatswain, "that's Keating's Cough Loxenges a-showin' up on our lee now."

Tot Causes Night Alarm.

"One night my brother's baby was taken with Croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Snyder, of Crittenden, Ky. "It seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from Croup and Whooping Cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung troubles. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at W. T. Hill's.

A Snake in a Buffalo Horn.

At Goodland the other day one of the McClure boys brought in from the prairie a big buffalo horn that he had found in his play. "It looks like a good place for a snake," said a younger brother, when the family in the parlor were inspecting the horn. "Oh, I guess not," responded the first boy. But a moment later when he gave the horn a vigorous shake, out tumbled a rattlesnake big enough to have six rattles and a button.—Kansas City Journal.

Buffalo Pan-American Tickets.

via the Nickel Plate Road \$19.00 for the round trip, good 15 days; \$16.00 for the round trip, good 20 days. Three daily trains with vestibule sleeping cars. Meals in dining cars ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00. Address John Y. Calahan, Gen. Agent, 111 Adams st., Chicago.

First American Brooms.

In 1700 were made the first brooms in this country from the broomcorn grown on American soil. The brooms were made in Philadelphia, and the event was spoken of at the time as an illustration of the development of the country.

Probably a Correct Diagnosis.

The new woman is in the medical profession to stay. The first of the class obtained her diploma in 1849. There are now 6,000 women graduates in medicine in this country.—San Francisco Chronicle.

AUTUMN GARMENTS

New Fall Dress Goods, Jackets, Furs, Skirts, Waists and other outer apparel in great variety. There is no newness, beauty and fascination in the new things. There's grace and style and swing and dash and sparkling with Autumn freshness to suit every fancy, and the prices are full of economy for Women who want to save money and dress well.

DRESS GOODS—The warm line of Winter materials has superseded the airy shades of Summer. Each shelf holds some new novelty to gladden the hearts of our fair patrons. Large assortment of materials for Waists, Skirts and Suits in many styles and qualities from 10c per yard to \$17.50.

JACKETS—Dressy-snappy-chic garments, exclusively unique styles not to be found elsewhere, long and short garments, prices from \$8.50 to \$24.

FURS—Style and Quality are the essentials to good furs. Our display of new Scarfs, Collarettes, Storm Collars, Boas and Muffs is large and comprehensive.

Largest stock of Merchandise ever displayed in Waukegan.

G. R. LYON & SONS.
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

Unintentional Liberty.

The following was told me the other day as a true story: During one of the hottest of the recent spells of hot weather a well-known baronet came across three workmen engaged on a job on his estate. One of them remarked, as workmen not infrequently do, on the dryness of the job. The baronet, who was a little later, it flashed across the baronet's mind that he had given orders for three bottles of champagne to be put into the well and lowered into the well to cool for dinner. He hastened to the well and discovered—three empty bottles! What he said this time is not reported.—London Truth.

King Edward's Plans.

Owing to events preceding the coronation King Edward will spend most of the next year in the metropolis, only going to Windsor, it is expected, for the week ends and for Ascot race week. Therefore only just sufficient staff will be kept at the castle to attend on his highness at these periods. It is thought that the king will make most of his journeys to and from London by automobile. The horses in the royal stables have been reduced by about thirty and a number of stable helpers have been discharged.

Madame Calve's Singing.

Mme. Calve has made a great fortune by her singing, and now owns an extensive estate near her native town in the south of France. "I still work very hard," she said recently. "There is always something in my art that needs improvement, something that I can learn." It is this constant study that keeps Mme. Calve at the front. It is her belief that there is no perfection without hard work, and she has always conscientiously refused to sing any role in which she has not perfected herself.

An Unkissed Kiss.

Last week the first doctor's degree ever bestowed upon a lady in Bohemia was obtained by Fraulein Dr. Gsbot at the Prague university. At the promotion of this young lady to the rank of doctor of philosophy it was found necessary by the senate to alter the form of admission at the conclusion of the address, which runs this: "Receive this kiss as a sign of close union and confidential friendship."—London Telegraph.

Stepped Into Live Coals.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, V., "which caused horrible leg sores for 80 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by W. T. Hill at 25 cents.

Mothers everywhere praise One Minute Cough Cure for the sufferings it has relieved and the lives of their little ones it has saved. Strikes at the root of the trouble and draws out the inflammation. The children's favorite Cough Cure, W. T. Hill.

\$100 MONTHLY SALARY.

May be easily an energetic man or woman who will devote time to the work, representing the fraternal benefit order. Address W. H. Gribble, Aurora, Ill.

HOMER E. JAMISON, M. D.,
Millburn, Illinois.

Office Hours Saturday and Sunday afternoon and evenings. Telephone connection with Lake Villa and Wadsworth.

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Surgeon to Lake Co. Hospital, Waukegan.
Surgeon Chicago North-Western R. R. Waukegan.

SPECIALIST.

General Surgery Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat

ELECTRICITY OF ALL KINDS.

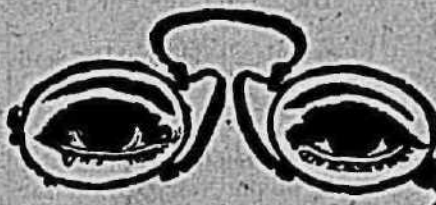
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Chronic Diseases of Men and Women



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Opp. First National Bank,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, of Philadelphia.

FLORENCE G. ANDERSON M. D.

Physician & Surgeon.
Calls attended to at all hours, both in city and country.
Office and Residence, W. J. French house,
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E. H. AMES, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Office at Residence, Antioch, Ill.

D. A. WILLIAMS,

NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office at Williams Bros.' Store, Antioch, Ill.
All Notarial Work promptly and accurately attended to.
2717

E. F. SHAFFER, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,
Gray's Lake, Ill.

Calls promptly attended to

MASTER and SLAVE

By...
T. H. THORPE

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"Are the parties, plaintiff and defendant, present?" inquired the judge.

"The plaintiff is present by attorney," said Oakfell.

"And the defendant is present by attorney and in person," responded Pratjean with special emphasis on the words "in person" and a scornful glance at Oakfell, which was greeted by a whispered "Aye, y! y!" from the left.

"That is sufficient. Read your pleadings, gentlemen," requested the judge.

Oakfell arose and read the petition of Leon. It was concise and perfectly plain, reciting merely that the plaintiff was born the slave of Fabian Queyrouze, deceased, and was inherited by the heirs of said Queyrouze; that for the period of ten years, with the knowledge of his masters, he was suffered to enjoy freedom within the state and thereby became a free man in virtue of the article 3510 of the civil code; that after the expiration of said prescriptive period the defendant, Constant Quillebert, by deceit obtained control of plaintiff's person and unlawfully deprived him of his liberty until the institution of this suit, falsely claiming to be his master. The petition concluded with the prayer that the plaintiff should be judicially declared and recognized a free man and released from the custody and dominion of the defendant.

Pratjean in his turn recited in a disjointed way the answer of Quillebert. It denied that the plaintiff had ever enjoyed freedom by the permission of any person entitled to his services and asserted that having by his own admission been born a slave and never emancipated in the manner and form provided by the laws of the state prior to 1857, he was without right to sue and stand in judgment in the courts of the state, and hence the answer prayed that the plaintiff's demand be rejected.

It was apparent to all professional minds that Pratjean's plea was drawn far more artfully and skillfully than was Oakfell's petition and opposed difficulties of a technical kind which would scarcely have been anticipated to a demand so simple as Leon's.

At the conclusion of the reading Oakfell said:

"One of my witnesses is an old lady who has never been within a court of justice and shrinks from appearing in open court before an audience composed entirely of men. I ask the consent of the other side to have her testimony taken before your honor in chambers."

"I refuse consent," snapped Pratjean, braving the indignant glances directed upon him by the judge and every other respectable man in the courtroom. "My client has received no courtesies from the other side, and for him I insist."

"You need proceed no further," said the request is withdrawn," said Oakfell. At his instance Jewett left the courtroom and in a moment returned escorting Mrs. Wiley and her son Blinker, on whose arm she leaned.

At first she seemed greatly agitated and dazed by the strange surroundings, but the assuring words of the judge, the presence of her brave and devoted son and her inborn Dutch good sense soon restored her equanimity. The narration she gave of the coming of Leon to her, his life under her keeping, his ineligibility by Quillebert and the latter's oral reply to the written inquiry concerning the boy's detention, was so circumstantial, direct and evidently truthful that Pratjean shrewdly realized the peril of venturing upon his favorite mode of cross examination and dismissed her with but few questions fairly and politely put. He greatly regretted he had forced her to testify in open court.

Oakfell produced the records showing the settlement of the Queyrouze estate with the French heirs, and omitting any price for Leon from the proceeds of the sale of slaves, and the deed, joined in by Quillebert, for Olive and her three children, excepting Leon from the sale.

By Father Grhe and Valain Mouillot he proved the admission of Quillebert, made at unsuspicious times, that Leon was not his slave.

On the part of Quillebert, Pratjean exhibited the inventory of the Queyrouze estate, in which the child Leon was appraised as an asset.

Jadot, Brillé and Tibbott testified to Leon's admissions of Quillebert's ownership of him, as they had promised over the gumbo and rum at Dede's.

The distress of Leonidas Latolais was so apparent that the pity of all feeling men went to him when he was summoned to the witness chair and made to state under oath that on the day of the memorable race between the mares of Judge Elgee and Quillebert Leon said he was the slave of Quillebert and begged him (Latolais) to buy him. In an unhappy moment he had communicated to Quillebert the jockey's application to him, and that indefatigable cismaker had by dint of persistence, wile and accommodations of card-debts argued from his memory the "if" prefixed to Leon's prayer.

Oakfell made no effort to replace it. This closed the evidence for Quillebert.

There was no more striking contrast in the entire proceeding than that between the arguments of the two advocates.

Oakfell's was calm, direct, unimpassioned and devoid of appeal to the emotions. He relied solely and simply upon a literal application of the article of the code which he thought rendered judgment in his client's favor unavoidable. From Mme. Noreau's cottage Estelle eagerly listened, catching only at times the sound of his voice, but never a distinguishable word.

Pratjean's dry, harsh voice vexed the ears of the assemblage within and rattled upon those without for an hour and a half. Laure heard every syllable, and often her pretty brown hands beat together in approval. He read copiously from French commentators upon the impossibility of courts entertaining the pleas of persons not sui juris. He quoted numerous decisions by the state supreme court declaring emancipation necessary to clothe one born in slavery with the quality of sutor and magnified into political significance the instant cause which, he said, the pestilent abolitionists throughout the north and their secret confederates in our midst were watching with unsleeping eyes, for it was the first of a series of mines they had laid for the destruction of southern society. He warned the judge against lending the aid of the law and courts of Louisiana to those enemies of the Union, those assassins of Caucasian civilization.

In these flights he hopped from place to place and threw his arms about in a maze of gesticulation which served his utterances as an obligate accompaniment supports a wild song of passion. Had he spoken no word his pantomime art would have conveyed an intelligible address. Indeed it is said of his class in Louisiana that if deprived of the power of gesture their speech would not be understandable to one another. His voice at times broke into falsetto tones maddening to the sensitive ear, but his oratory was effective, and it was difficult for the sheriff to suppress the applause which repeatedly broke from the left and the spellbound groups in the yard.

Oakfell was unaffected by this display. His reply was practically a repetition of his opening speech, reiterating his dependence upon the plain meaning of the article of the code. He concluded by declaring him an enemy to the state who would describe an appeal to the courts of the land for freedom as a political menace to the commonwealth.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the speeches were concluded. The judge announced that he would give his decision at 5 and left the bench.

Oakfell, Father Grhe, Baldouino and Jewett induced their friends to remain in and about the court, while the highlanders hastened to the cabarets to give a noisy ovation to their Mirabeau. The frequent shouts of "Magnificent! Grand! Glorious!" which rose from those places evinced the happiness of Pratjean's admirers under the inspiration of unlimited abstinence.

At the appointed hour all resumed their places of vantage, and, while the tension under which enforced silence put them was painfully visible, there was about Pratjean, Quillebert and their supporters an unmistakable air of confidence that the victory was with them. Pratjean's grand effort had removed every lingering doubt from their minds.

First the sheriff came out of the judge's retiring room, left the building and in a moment or two returned. He tapped the courthouse bell three times and took position at the right of the judge's dais, facing the audience.

Judge Tallieur walked slowly to his seat. He looked inquiringly at the sheriff and, receiving an assuring bow, busied himself briefly in placing the papers in the suit upon the desk before him. From the benches every head was stretched forward, scooped hands were held behind strained ears, and suppressed excitement was depleted upon every face. Even those of strong

gest nerves and best schooled in self control could not wholly conceal the effect of the situation upon them. Jewett moved uneasily in his chair. Baldouino sat with arms folded upon his mighty chest and by straining them together and looking at the ceiling thought to produce an appearance of calmness he did not feel. Father Grhe took snuff inordinately, and Oakfell looked to the floor and for the first time almost regretted that he had inaugurated the litigation. Pratjean crossed and recrossed his feet and impatiently pressed his finger against the throbbing lips, and Quillebert's muddy eyes expressed satisfaction. The stillness was broken by a girlish voice at some distance exclaiming, "Hurrah for Quillebert—ha, ha, ha, ha!" the merry laugh, fresh and hearty, disclosing the personality of Laure Luncan. This produced a stir of relief, and immediately upon it the judge pronounced his decision.

He said: "The prohibition of emancipation in the state does not apply to the acquisition of freedom by prescription, as provided by article 3510 of the civil code. This article is not repealed by the statute of 1857. They are not upon the same subject matter. The slave after the prescriptive time must be free, and he becomes subject to the laws relative to

free persons of color, for if the master cannot claim him he is free.

"The intention of the heirs of Queyrouze to allow this plaintiff to enjoy his liberty is clearly established. This is sufficient, especially where the contest is with a mere usurper, with one who got possession of the plaintiff under the pretense of affection, of being his godfather and in order to enable him to see his mother. One who could thus act ought not to have the favorable consideration of a court of justice in his attempt to reduce to slavery one over whom he has no right but that of the strong over the weak. He got possession of him under false pretenses and should be allowed to derive no benefit from a possession obtained by treachery and from a control over the plaintiff exercised without permission from his master or heirs.

"In such a contest the technical rules of law ought to be construed with as much rigidity in favor of as against him whose only hope is in the protection the courts of the state can afford him.

"I am therefore of the opinion that the judgment must be in favor of the freedom of the plaintiff against the defendant, and it is so ordered, adjudged and decreed."

Those nearest Oakfell shook his hand warmly. Pratjean held a handkerchief over his lips, and his eyes could scarcely be seen. Quillebert all but foamed at the mouth and glared viciously, murderously, at his adversaries. During the delivery of the judgment 12 of the sheriff's deputies, whom every one knew to be heavily armed, though their weapons were not exposed, took positions in the crowded aisle. When the last words of the decree fell from the judge's lips, 300 men, maddened with excitement, leaped to their feet.

The judge arose and in a voice which arrested the movements of all said:

"My friends, I am not unaware of the extraordinary feeling that has been engendered by this suit. But there must be no violent manifestation. All must



Those nearest Oakfell shook his hand warmly.

submit to the law. I have had the sheriff to take sufficient measures for the preservation of the decorum of this court and the public peace. I admonish you to leave this place quietly and disperse to your respective homes speedily. Do not bring disgrace upon our parish and misery upon some of our citizens by an unseemly demonstration of approval or disapproval of what has just occurred. I am the friend of all of you, and as such I give this advice."

The words from the judge had the effect he wished. The courtroom emptied slowly and noiselessly. The sheriff had stepped near to Quillebert and Pratjean and said in a low tone:

"I know what I am talking about. Stay where you are until all the others are gone."

They heeded his warning. As Oakfell was mounting his horse to ride away with Father Grhe a servant of Mme. Noreau ran to him and gave him this note:

God has befriended you and your cause. I am so proud and so grateful. ESTELLE LATOLAIS.

CHAPTER XII.

"IN A GARDEN LAY A LUTE."

"Sweet a commendation as that you sent to me at the close of the trial, mademoiselle, had to be acknowledged in person. Those two short lines made me very happy. I assure you." Oakfell and Estelle were sitting on the veranda of the Latolais mansion in the early evening of spring's first month. The twinkle of stars was upon the bosom of the full bayou, which was often rippled by the plunge of leaping fish. The odors of china blossom, rose and jasmine filled the air, and the whippoorwill's plaint softened the wildly joyous potpourri of a siskin's mellowing bird in the feathering top of a crooked kneed cypress.

"The sisters of the convent would have chided me for boldness in sending those lines to you," Estelle said, "but I could not restrain myself. And, Mr. Oakfell, I could not have survived your defeat. I am sure I could not. You must not judge me as severely as the sisters for my forwardness of speech."

"The sisters are assuredly good in intention and good in deed, but their seclusion unfits them to judge of the proper rules of life which have relation to the thoughts, desires and impulses of the great human family. The emotional struggle through which you have passed in consequence of this lawsuit therefore, mademoiselle, could not appreciate. It follows that they would not be 'proper judges' of the appropriateness of any speech or communication between you and me on the subject. As for me, the result would have been maimed without your expressions of satisfaction. They were the rewards for which I labored."

"She asks to be allowed to come and thank you, Mr. Oakfell, for your brave defense of her fiancé."

"I require no thanks. I have already my reward, I hope, for what I did in Leon's case," said Oakfell, looking anxiously at Estelle, whose eyes turned quickly away.

Estelle lowered her head and held silence lest attempted reply should betray her agitation and her adoration of this man. She felt sorely the loss of a mother's training, who so effectively habituates the creole girl to still the maidenly sentiments.

"My brother has not seemed to join in the general rejoicings of his friends," Oakfell remarked, to the great relief of the embarrassed girl. "But he is also somewhat of a recluse, a poet and dreamer, who loves to view men and their affairs from a height. Of late I have feared his health was impaired and have suggested to him to spend the coming summer in the mountains of Virginia. He does not take to the idea, however, and expresses a reluctance to going away from the plantation."

"I, too, have noticed his changed appearance and manner. Formerly he came often to our house; now I seldom see him, and then he appears almost unrecognizable. Maybe he is in love, or maybe I have offended him," Estelle suggested.

"Not the latter, I am certain," said Oakfell, "and I do not think the former, but if such should be the case I wonder who can be the happy demitsee?"

"I could not guess," replied Estelle, "but I do know one who ardently admires him."

"Who is she?"

"Laure Luncan. She was very jealous of the friendly visits M. Evariste formerly paid to me. Alas, she has no cause for jealousy now!"

"Do you regret it?" asked Oakfell, alarmed.

"Regret what?" Estelle looked up, surprised.

"That the Gascon gypsy girl has no cause for jealousy of you concerning Evariste."

"I regret that he visits me so seldom, but not the other," Estelle, with womanly instinct, perceived that the sting of jealousy had momentarily thrown Oakfell off his guard, and she rejoiced in this as the beginning of proof that he loved her. "But why do you call Laure a gypsy?" she queried.

"I should not have done so," Oakfell admitted, "but suppose the thought rose from her black and brown style of beauty and her connection with the uncanny fame of the doctress, to whose trade and his good will she doubtless will succeed as forced heir of her grandmother."

"Not Laure," laughed Estelle. "Tallieur sits too lightly on her. The doctress must be duly religious. You must not speak irreverently of the doctress, Mother Deshautes, for she is kind to the poor and suffering and has given relief to those who could not buy it from the doctors."

"I speak irreverently of nothing that is honestly meant, however mistaken it be, and upon your avouching will respect the doctress in the future more than I have done in the past." Oakfell concluded he could not safely discuss the peculiar powers attributable to the old woman, but was loath just yet to abandon the granddaughter as a topic and added: "Laure was decidedly a campaigner against us in the suit. I wonder why she felt so interested."

"There is a strange sympathy between her and M. Quillebert. I have heard my grandfather say, and M. Quillebert has sure control over the persons whom he takes into friendship. I read his influence over my poor grandfather and daily pray God to destroy it. He is a wicked man, whose smile is as dangerous as his frown."

"Should the supreme court sustain the judgment in Leon's case I have reason to believe Quillebert will quit this parish," Oakfell said, "and then your grandfather will be released from the hurtful intimacy."

"If the supreme court sustains the judgment," Estelle exclaimed. "Can you doubt it, Mr. Oakfell?"

"There should be no doubt, yet the judges of the high tribunal are only men, subject to human passions, prejudices and imperfections of judgment. I have no absolute reliance upon any future event which depends upon the mental operations of men. Quillebert has taken an appeal and, I am informed, will retain a leading member of the city bar to prosecute it. However, the case cannot be heard until fall, and much may happen before that."

"Yes," said Estelle spiritedly, "you may be selected as a member of congress at Washington, as I have heard my grandfather say."

"It is true that some of my very partial friends talk in that vein, and I confess to you, mademoiselle, that I am not averse to the idea if the people deem me deserving of the honor and trust."

"Oh, do try, Mr. Oakfell! You will certainly succeed. You are in every way worthy. You will honor the people. You will make me so happy. Oh, what am I saying? Forgive my ignorance." And, sobbing her confusion, she ran into the house.

Oakfell rose and stepped toward her, but she was too fleet. He resumed his chair and meditated upon this incident, which assured him that he possessed Estelle's interest, possibly her love. His heart welled over with joy and thankfulness, and at one moment he resolved to declare himself that evening, but at the next determined to await the overcoming of troubles and passage through trials that confronted him not far off. If success were his, hers should be the trophies; if defeat, well, he would see.

Having dried her eyes, but not driven the red from her cheeks, Estelle returned, leading Odette by the hand, and said:

"She asks to be allowed to come and thank you, Mr. Oakfell, for your brave defense of her fiancé."

"I require no thanks. I have already my reward, I hope, for what I did in Leon's case," said Oakfell, looking anxiously at Estelle, whose eyes turned quickly away.



"I did not mean to thank you, sir."

"I did not mean to thank you, sir. I would not know how," the girl cried, kneeling and taking his hand. "I only wanted to say that I pray for you morning, noon and night and will do so as long as I can repeat a prayer."

"This is very pleasing to my feelings, Odette, for I know it proceeds from a true and honest heart, but understand that every obligation to me can be discharged by your love and fidelity to your mistress."

"My mistress?" Odette exclaimed, springing to Estelle's side. "Love my mistress! I would gladly die for her 20 times a day. Love my mistress! Why, she is my religion. It may be wicked, but when I kneel and close my eyes and pray to the Mother of God it is only the sweet image of my mistress I see. There is but one angel on the earth, and that is my mistress."

"Hush, Odette, you silly girl," said Estelle. "Mr. Oakfell will think I teach you such nonsense."

"Indeed he will not, my mistress," Odette replied, "for he must see you just as I do, because he is not blind, and he is white and educated and smart."

Both laughed at this ratiocination and welcomed it as a diversion from what had threatened another embarrassing situation. Oakfell prepared to take his leave when Odette said: "Mistress, may I ask Mr. Oakfell a question?"

"Certainly, Odette, unless Mr. Oakfell objects."

"I am sure I do not," he said.

"It is this," Odette's voice faltered—"can Leon come back now without danger?"

"Yes," Oakfell replied. "Quillebert's appeal does not suspend the judgment"—addressing Estelle—"and pending the appeal I do not believe he would dare to offer injury to Leon, who could live on my plantation until the suit is ended. Do you know where he is?" he inquired of Odette.

"I can get a word to him," she answered.

"Then let him come to my place, if you wish."

When Estelle gave her hand for good night, Oakfell said, "This much at least of reward you will not deny me," and, pressing his lips lightly upon it, rode away the very happiest man under the stars.

"Oh, Odette!" sighed Estelle, sinking into a chair.

"Ah, my happy mistress, he loves you! He loves you! And whose love could be like his?" said Odette, leaning over her.

"He did not say so," complained Estelle. "Bring my guitar."

While the affectionate slave sat at her feet Estelle plucked delicious chords from the instrument, and her voice rose clear and tender into the perfumed night, singing:

"In a garden lay a lute,
Where a careless hand had sung it.
One who saw it lying mute
Took it up and strung it."

The whippoorwill and the warbler in the cypress hushed to listen.

CHAPTER XII.

THE LAW SUPREME.

SEPTEMBER of the year 1860 was exceptionally hot and dry even for the climate of Louisiana. Navigation of the Mississippi's tributaries was impracticable. The baked alluvion crumbled into a depth of impalpable dust, which rose in clouds at the disturbance of a dog's trot. The stiff lands were of stony hardness. Creamy white lay the cotton fields on either side of the bayous to the green borders of the moss hung swamps, and the beds of the deep, yawning bayous themselves could almost be traversed dry shod.

It was afternoon at the close of the month when Evariste, attired in the latest of the city's modes, alighted from his buggy at Mother Deshautes' gate. Though he had driven the long distance from Red River landing, on the Mississippi, where he disembarked from the steamboat on his return from a visit to New Orleans, he appeared neither travel stained nor heated. Rather he looked spotless and cool. Laure, in a gown of stuff which might have been woven of the spider's web and which clung lovingly to her perfect figure, welcomed him with a warmth of manner which would have proved fatal to any of her 20 Gascon admirers. Her beauty, though dark, was rich, dazzling and dangerous, and she knew it. She realized the power of a smile made up of glistening teeth and parted carnal lips. The glint of deep brown eyes, the arch pose of a pretty head and the springing step of dainty feet were a poem of health and vitality of her own composition. But the narrow forehead and mouth spoke as much of will as of love.

She led Evariste to the shaded veranda and, serving him a draft of refreshment, said:

"Now tell me, great traveler that you are, all about the wonders of the grand city for you know I have never been there."

"Oh, no," he replied. "I saw no wonders except miles of steaming streets and swarms of sweltering people."

"Nothing short of Paris for you, then?" said Laure.

"Well, I might compromise on Vienna or possibly Nice. But see, Laure, what I bring you." Evariste took from his pocket a small packet, opening which she discovered a dainty Russia leather and satin lined case, with golden initials "E. L." inscribed upon it, and within it the watch given her by Quillebert, which Evariste had taken to be repaired in New Orleans. Lifting the watch, she discovered at the end of the chain a charm, a gold crescent studded with wine red rubies and sparkling diamonds.

She could not speak her delight at once, but looked in an ecstasy from the jewel to the young man and from him to the jewel—her face would then have been an artist's treasure—until words came to her, when she exclaimed:

"From you to me?"

"If you will accept," he said.

"I do accept," she cried, "and shall prize this crescent as the most precious of my possessions. But what will Estelle say?"

"What will Quillebert say?" returned Evariste, with some shade of irritation in his voice.

"Why?" asked Laure, startled.

"He gave you the watch and chain," he said.

"And she gave you the— She checked herself and bit her lip in vexation. "The what, Laure? Say it and let it go."

"Forgive me, my friend. Yes, let it go and, with it any thought of those two persons who—"

"Let us not speak ill of the absent, but talk of other things. Be prepared for unwelcome news from the city later on. Quillebert will lose the suit."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because I heard the arguments in the supreme court and thought I observed their effect upon the judges and the assembled lawyers. The whole matter is exceedingly distasteful to me, as you know; still I could not well decline my brother's invitation to be present at the trial of the appeal. Zabourin made a learned and forcible effort for Quillebert, quoting authorities and drawing deductions which appeared absolutely unanswerable. But Horace, with an ease at which I marveled, met every proposition, and his irresistible logic picked it into shreds. He exposed the sophistries of Zabourin's contention and flung them aside. With childlike simplicity of language he made Leon's case so plain that every layman understood the principles on which it rested as thoroughly as did the most learned lawyer, and with the eloquence that comes of unaffected earnestness he held up the justice and equity supporting the decision of Judge Tallieur. He appeared to carry every man within hearing of his voice, and when he concluded it seemed that all doubts of the righteousness of his case had been demolished. His peroration was beautiful and pathetic without being theatrical—in fact, was what they call a prose poem. I was as much amazed as any of his hearers could have been. I cannot divine when and where he got all the wealth and variety of learning he displayed in that address."

Laure was interested, but not pleased, by Evariste's glowing account of his brother's brilliant and masterly oratory.

"Where is M. Horace?" she asked. "He came up on the boat with you?"

"No. Why?"

"Oh, nothing. I only supposed he had returned with you and stopped at Estelle's. That is what he will do when he does come back."

"Laure, why do you persist in such allusions. You surely know full well how they wound me."

"Of course I do. But it is not to wound you. No; it is to make you see who they are that care nothing for your happiness. That girl is as indifferent to you as the pearl whose beauty she vainly affects. She reaches for fortune; you have none. She aspires to American ladyship; you are a creole. Stay with your kind, my friend. It will pay you best in the long run."

This speech was a whip cut to Evariste's spirit, and words of chagrin and anger rose to his lips, yet he forced them back and, consummate actor that he was, gave no sign of his suffering.

"You have not told me where your

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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The Chicago stockyards are the biggest in the world. They can hold 20,000 cattle daily, besides 20,000 sheep and 10,000 pigs. They contain twenty miles of streets and fifty miles of feeding troughs.

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The Doctor's Dilemma

By Hesba Stretton

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

"What then brought a doctor with thee, my brother?" she asked.

"I have brought no doctor except thy brother, my sister," answered Monsieur Laurence, "also a treasure which I found at the foot of the Calvary down yonder."

He had alighted whilst saying this, and the rest of the conversation was carried on in whispers. There was some one ill in the house, and our arrival was ill-timed, that was quite clear. Whoever the woman was that had come to the door, she did not advance to speak to me, but retreated as soon as the conversation was over.

"Pardon, madame," he said, approaching us, "but my sister is too much occupied with a sick person to do herself the honor of attending upon you."

He did not conduct us through the open door, but led us round the angle of the presbytery to a small out-house opening on to the court, and with no other entrance. It was a building lying between the porch and bulwark of the church and his own dwelling place. But it looked comfortable and inviting. A fire had been hastily kindled on an open hearth, and a heap of wood lay beside it. Two beds were in this room; one with hangings over the head and a large tall cross at the foot board; the other a low, narrow pallet, lying along the foot of it. A crucifix hung upon the wall, and the wood work of the high window also formed a cross. It seemed a strange goal to reach after our day's wanderings.

Monsieur Laurence put the lamp down on the table, and drew the logs of wood together on the hearth. He was an old man, as I then thought, over sixty. He looked round upon us with a benevolent smile.

"Madame," he said, "our hospitality is rude and simple, but you are very welcome guests. My sister is desolated that she must leave you to my care. But if there be anything you have need of, tell me, I pray you."

"There is nothing, monsieur," I answered; "you are too good to us—too good."

"No, no, madame," he said, "be content. To-morrow I will send you to Granville under the charge of my good Jean. Sleep well, my children, and fear nothing. The good God will protect you."

Minima had thrown herself upon the low pallet bed. I took off her damp clothes, and laid her down comfortably to rest. It was not long before I also was sleeping soundly. Once or twice a vague impression forced itself upon me that Minima was talking a great deal in her dreams. It was the clang of the bell for matins which fully roused me at last, but it was a minute or two before I could make out where I was. Then Minima began to talk.

"How funny that is!" she said, "there the boys run, and I can't catch one of them. Father, Temple Secundus is pulling faces at me, and all the boys are laughing. Well! it doesn't matter, does it? Only we are so poor, Aunt Nelly and all. We're so poor—so poor—so poor!"

Her voice fell into a murmur too low for me to hear what she was saying, though she went on talking rapidly, and laughing and sobbing at times. I called to her, but she did not answer.

What could all the child? I went to her, and took her hands in mine—burning little hands. I said, "Minima!" and she turned to me with a caressing gesture, raising her hot fingers to stroke my face.

"Yes, Aunt Nelly. How poor we are, you and I! I am so tired, and the prince never comes!"

There was hardly room for me in the narrow bed, but I managed to lie down beside her, and took her into my arms to soothe her. She rested there quietly enough, but her mind was wandering, and all her whispered chatter was about the boys, and the dominie, her father, and the happy days at home in the school in Epping Forest. As soon as it was light I dressed myself in haste, and opened my door to see if I could find any one to send to Monsieur Laurence.

The first person I saw was himself, coming in my direction. I had not fairly looked at him before, for I had seen him only by twilight and firelight. His cas-sock was old and threadbare, and his hat brown. His hair fell in rather long locks below his hat, and was beautifully white. His face was healthy looking, like that of a man who lived much out of doors, and his clear, quick eyes shone with a kindly light. I ran impulsively to meet him, with outstretched hands, which he took into his own with a pleasant smile.

"Oh, come, monsieur," I cried, "make haste! She is ill, my poor Minima!"

The smile faded away from his face in an instant, and he did not utter a word. He followed me quickly to the side of the little bed, laid his hand softly on the child's forehead, and felt her pulse. He lifted up her head gently, and opening her mouth, looked at her tongue and throat. He shook his head as he turned to me with a grave and perplexed expression, and he spoke with a low, solemn accent.

"Madame," he said, "it is the fever!"

He left me, and I sank down on a chair, half stupefied by this new disaster. It would be necessary to stay where we were until Minima recovered; yet I had no means to pay these people for the trouble we should give them, and the expense we should be to them. I had not time to decide upon any course, however, before he returned and brought with him his sister.

Mademoiselle Therese was a tall, plain, elderly woman, but with the same pleasant expression of open friendliness as that of her brother. She went through precisely the same examination of Minima as he had done.

"The fever!" she ejaculated, in much the same tone as his. They looked significantly at each other, and then held a hurried consultation together outside the door, after which the cure returned alone.

"Madame," he said, "this child is not your own, as I supposed last night. My sister says you are too young to be her mother. Is she your sister?"

"No, monsieur," I answered.

"I called you madame because you were traveling alone," he continued, smiling; "French demoiselles never travel alone. You are mademoiselle, no doubt?"

"No, monsieur," I said frankly, "I am married."

"Where, then, is your husband?" he inquired.

"He is in London," I answered. "Monsieur, it is difficult for me to explain to you. I cannot speak your language well enough. I think in English, and I cannot find the right French words. I am very unhappy, but I am not wicked."

"Good," he said, smiling again, "very good, my child; I believe you. You will learn my language quickly; then you shall tell me all, if you remain with us. But you said the mignonette is not your sister."

"No, she is not my relative at all," I replied; "we were both in a school at Noireau, the school of Monsieur Emile Perrier. Perhaps you know it, monsieur?"

"Certainly, madame," he said. "He has fallen, and run away," I continued; "all the pupils are dispersed. Minima and I were returning through Granville."

"I understand, madame," he responded; "but it is villainous, this affair! Listen, my child. I have much to say to you. Do I speak gently and slowly enough for you?"

"Yes," I answered, "I understand you perfectly."

"We have had the fever in Ville-en-bols for some weeks," he went on; "it is now bad, very bad. Yesterday I went to Noireau to seek a doctor, but I could only hear of one, who is in Paris at present, and cannot come immediately. At present we have made my house into a hospital for the sick. My people bring their sick to me, and we do our best, and put our trust in God. But this little house has been kept free from all infection, and you would be safe here for one night, so I hoped. The mignonette must have caught the fever some days ago. Now I must carry her into my little hospital. But you, madame, what am I to do with you? Do you wish to go to Granville, and leave the mignonette with me? We will take care of her as a little angel of God. What shall I do with you, my child?"

"Monsieur," I exclaimed, eagerly, "take me into your hospital, too. Let me take care of Minima and your other sick people. I am very strong, and in good health; I am never ill—never, never. I will do all you say to me. Let me stay, dear monsieur."

"But your husband, your friends—"

"I have no friends," I interrupted, "and my husband does not love me. If I have the fever and die—good! very good! I am not wicked; I am a Christian, I hope. Only let me stay with Minima, and do all I can in the hospital."

"Be content, my child," he said, "you shall stay with us."

I felt a sudden sense of contentment, for here was work for me to do, as well as a refuge. Neither should I be compelled to leave Minima. I wrapped her up warmly in the blankets, and Monsieur Laurence lifted her carefully and tenderly from the low bed. He told me to accompany him, and we crossed the court and entered the house by the door I had seen the night before. A staircase led up to a long, low room, which had been turned into a hastily fitted-up fever ward for women and children. There were already nine beds in it, of different sizes, brought with the patients who now occupied them. But one of these was empty. In this home-like ward I took up my work as nurse.

"Madame," said Monsieur Laurence, one morning, the eighth that I had been in the fever-smitten village, "you did not take a promenade yesterday?"

"Not yesterday, monsieur."

"Nor the day before yesterday?" he continued.

"No, monsieur," I answered; "I dare not leave Minima. I fear she is going to die."

Monsieur Laurence raised me gently from my low chair, and seated himself upon it, with a smile as he looked up at me.

"Madame," he said, "I promise not to quit the chamber till you return. My sister has a little commission for you to do. Confide the mignonette to me, and make your promenade in peace. It is necessary, madame; you must obey me."

The commission for mademoiselle was to carry some food and medicine to a cottage lower down the valley, where Jean's eldest son, Pierre, was appointed to be my guide. Both the cure and his sister gave me a strict charge as to what we were to do; neither of us was upon any account to go near or enter the dwelling; but after the basket was deposited upon a flat stone, which Pierre was to point out to me, he was to ring a small hand-bell which he carried with him for that purpose. Then we were to turn our backs and begin our retreat, before any person came out of the infected house.

I set out with Pierre, a solemn looking boy of about twelve years of age. We passed down the village street, with its closely packed houses forming a very nest for fever, until we reached the road by which I had first entered Ville-en-bols. Above the tops of the trees appeared a tall chimney, and a sudden turn in the by-road we had taken brought us full in sight of a small cotton mill, built on the banks of the noisy stream. A more mournfully dilapidated place I had never seen.

In the yard adjoining this deserted factory stood a miserable cottage with a mildewed thatched roof. The place bore the aspect of a pest house. Pierre led me to a large flat stone, and I laid down my basket upon it. Then he rang his hand-bell noisily, and the next instant was scampering back along the road.

But I could not run away. A deadly plague-stricken place had a dismal fascination for me. I wondered what manner of persons could dwell in it; and as I lingered I saw the low door opened,

and a thin, spectral figure standing in the gloom within, but delaying to cross the mouldering doorway as long as I remained in sight. In another minute Pierre had rushed back for me, and dragged me away with all his boyish strength and energy.

"Madame," he said, in angry remonstrance, "you are disobeying Monsieur le Cure!"

"But who lives there?" I asked.

"They are very wicked people," he answered emphatically; "no one goes near them, except Monsieur le Cure. They became wicked before my time, and Monsieur le Cure has forbidden us to speak of them with rancour, so we do not speak of them at all."

Who were these pariahs, whose name even was banished from every tongue?

A few days after this, the whole community was thrown into a tumult by the news that their cure was about to undertake the peril of a voyage to England, and would be absent a whole fortnight. He said it was to obtain some information as to the English system of drainage in agricultural districts, which might make their own valley more healthy and less liable to fever. But it struck me that he was about to make some inquiries concerning my husband, and perhaps about Minima, whose desolate position had touched him deeply. I ventured to tell him what danger might arise to me if any clue to my hiding place fell into Richard Foster's hands.

The afternoon of that day was unusually sultry and oppressive. The blue of the sky was almost livid. I was weary with a long walk in the morning, and after our mid-day meal I stole away from mademoiselle and Minima and betook myself to the cool shelter of the church.

I sat down upon a bench just within the door. There was a faint scent yet of the incense which had been burned at the mass celebrated before the cure's departure. I leaned my head against the wall and closed my eyes, with a pleasant sense of sleep coming softly towards me, when suddenly a hand was laid upon my arm, with a firm, silent grip.

(To be continued.)

Nice Turkish Customs.

It is said by a correspondent of the London Telegraph that the habits of the Turkish ladies in Constantinople are wonderfully fastidious. When they wash their hands at a tap from which water runs into a marble basin, they let the water run till a servant shuts it off, as to do this themselves would make them unclean. They cannot open or shut a door, as the handle would be unclean.

One of these fastidious ladies was talking to a small niece the other day, who had just received a present of a doll from Paris. By and by the child laid the doll on the lady's lap. She was horrified, and ordered the child to take it away.

As the little girl would not move it, and no servant was near, and the lady would be defiled by touching a doll that had been brought from abroad, the only thing she could think of was to jump up and let the doll fall. It broke in pieces.

The same lady will not open a letter coming by post, but a servant opens and holds it near for her to read. If her handkerchief falls to the ground it is immediately destroyed or given away, so that she may not again use it. Among the men this curious state of things does not exist.

Pope on Woman's Clothes.

The Pope has recently manifested a preference in regard to ladies' apparel over and above the strict regulation in regard to ladies who are received by the holy father at the Vatican. A niece of the Pope was about to be married, and her distinguished relative took so great an interest in her trousseau as to stipulate that the young lady should only have white, blue or black gowns, adding that these were the three colors most becoming to young girls. "Gray and brown," remarked his Holiness, "are only suitable for old women, and I do not like any other colors."

Possibly the Pope prescribed white because it is the symbol of purity, blue because it is the color dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and black because it is the time-honored hue of dress for outdoor wear for Spain and Italy.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

Improved Methods in Surgery.

It was in Boston that the first administration of ether for anaesthetizing the patient under the surgeon's knife, and a Boston physician, Dr. W. B. Hilden, has perfected an appliance with which the surgeon operating secures the full effects of ether and chloroform without any waste, while the insensible subject breathes in the same amount of pure air with each inspiration as though not using the anaesthetic. The blood is thus kept oxygenized, and the patient is left in the best possible condition for reaction and recovery.

The Speed of the Blood.

It has been calculated that, assuming the human heart to beat sixty-nine times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in a minute, or seven miles a day, and 61,320 miles a year. If a man 84 years of age could have one single corporeal floating in his blood all his life it would have traveled in that time over 5,150,000 miles.

Equal to the Occasion.

Liveried Menial—"Me lud, the carriage waits without."

His Lordship—"Without what?"

"Without horses, me lud; 'tis an automobile."—Tit-Bits.

Historic British Regiments.

The names of no fewer than 105 battalions are emblazoned on the banners of the various regiments which form the British army.

Fish of the Nile.

The Nile is noted for the variety of its fish. An expedition sent by the British Museum brought home 2,200 specimens,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York.

In nearly all lines trade maintains an even volume. That the industrial situation is being viewed in an unfavorable light is not due to the state of business itself in the several industries, but to the weakness in a number of the large corporations, growing out of their heavy burden of over-capitalization and sometimes inefficient management as well. Conditions are good in manufacturing lines. The steel trade is active and prosperous and orders must be placed in advance to assure prompt delivery. Domestic consumption is so large that the competitive foreign business can be neglected.

Activity and a show of strength were displayed in the stock market for the first time in a long while on the revival of reports of a further extension of railway unification in the Northwest. Evidently the various interests in that part of the country wish to settle the differences that cropped out in the Northern Pacific contest. A comprehensive plan to unite the Vanderbilt properties in the East awaits action by the head of that family. The schemes of changes in the railway world have been revived suddenly and when they were unexpected. This may be because in all probability Congress will agitate, if it does not take action on the subject of control of "trusts," at its coming session. Discussion on this topic would affect trust stocks adversely and through them all other stocks indirectly. Money is hardly as firm, although it is likely to be in good demand for several months, and banks do not make concessions readily. A smaller reserve is held by the Bank of England, but its minimum discount rate is not changed from 3 per cent. The prospect of shipments of gold to this country from Germany is spoken of there as a danger. America will sell large quantities of grain to Germany, where the crops are poor.

Chicago.

Railroad earnings were not uniformly good. Several western railroads in their latest returns failed to show so large increases as has been the rule lately. This is one of the first apparent effects of the shortage in the corn crop. Bank clearings are gaining generally. The week's record throughout the country amounted to \$2,101,347,911, as compared with \$1,000,941,217 for the corresponding week of last year. Business in Chicago, as indicated by clearings, is considerably larger than in 1900. The purchase of homes in and about Chicago by workmen continues a feature of the real estate market. United States Steel interests are back of a consolidation of soft coal companies in the Virginia district. The anthracite situation is held well in hand by the strong combination now in control. The largest company now owns about 63 per cent of the unmined anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, and advances in price are maintained firmly. The sugar trust is at war with the beet sugar refiners. Cotton prices were higher on the poor reports of the condition of the crop.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROP LARGE.

Exceeds that of Either of Two Preceding Years.

The Department of Agriculture announces that the three most important estimates of the world's wheat crop of 1901 so far made agree that the crop is larger than that of either of the two preceding years. The estimates follow: Hungarian ministry of agriculture, 2,671,300,000 bushels of sixty pounds; Beerbohm's Corn List of London, 2,711,600,000 bushels of sixty pounds; and Bulletin des Halles de Paris, 2,700,310,000 Winchester bushels. Our department withholds its opinion as to the degree in which the world's crop has been approximated in any of these estimates until a considerably larger number of official returns is available.

The official Hungarian estimate says the crop exceeds last year's by 200,831,000 bushels of sixty pounds, or by 232,430,000 Winchester bushels. According to Beerbohm the excess over last year's crop is 200,200,000 bushels of sixty pounds, and according to the Bulletin des Halles the excess is 130,777,000 Winchester bushels. The principal increase is credited to the United States, Canada and India, though various other countries are credited with larger crops than they had in 1900.

TREASURY BREAKS RECORDS.

Sum of Available Cash Unequaled in World's History.

Nearly \$1,250,000,000 is the enormous sum of money which the United States treasury has now in its possession. This is an aggregate of wealth never before equaled in the history of this or any other country. The exact total of the amount held by the treasury is \$1,190,225,224. Of this sum \$730,947,830 is held as a trust fund for the redemption of outstanding notes and certificates; the gold coin and bullion amounting to \$150,000,000, constitutes the regular reserve fund; there is gold coin and bullion in the general fund to the amount of \$73,390,270, or a total of \$145,540,038, representing all sorts of available notes and coin and \$110,148,772 in national bank deposits.

Included in the great governmental wealth is \$534,000,000 in gold and \$493,000,000 in silver, a part of each being bullion and the remainder coin. The subsidiary silver coin held by the treasury amounts to \$8,785,873. Fractional currency and minor coin aggregates more than \$482,000.

It is computed by treasury officials that at the end of this fiscal year, June 30 next, the government will have \$70,000,000 left clear, after paying all running debts.

The Australian House of Representatives has adopted a clause of the immigration bill prohibiting the entry into the commonwealth of anyone under contract to do manual labor.

At Tunnelton, W. Va., F. L. Welcher, alleged anarchist, was given twenty-four hours to leave town, but twenty minutes was sufficient.

BULLER ADMITS CHARGES.

Facility Says He Consented Surrender of Ladysmith.

Sir Redvers Buller, who gained prominence in the early part of the Transvaal war because he was so repeatedly defeated by the Boers, has been stung by press criticisms into a tacit acknowledgment that after his defeat at Olenos, on Dec. 15, 1899, he hellographed a message advising Sir George Stewart-White to surrender Ladysmith, with its garrison of 12,000 British soldiers. The admission has created an extraordinary sensation throughout England, and Gen. Buller is denounced severely.

Gen. Buller has been goaded by the press for his repeated failures in the early part of the war, and his critics have been especially active since his recent appointment to command an army corps. In a trough Gen. Buller denounced his critics and asserted that nobody junior to him in rank was better fitted to command an army corps.

Gen. Buller's speech has made a tremendous stir. The newspapers are divided in their opinions of it. Several papers decline that his explanation that



GENERAL BULLER.

he hellographed to Gen. Buller, while suggesting that it might be necessary for him to surrender and advising what to do in such a case was actually instruction to surrender, and they condemn him accordingly.

The people of England have generally stuck to Gen. Buller throughout, and his and his wife's social influence has been most powerful and has even reached the court, says a London correspondent. It had been decided that he would be elevated to the peerage on the next honor list. The Standard attacks him severely and tells him that the best thing he can do now is to resign his command of the First army corps. The Daily Mail, which considers that the speech would have been more in place on the boards of a theater, points out that the message to Ladysmith is exactly paralleled by Sir H. Parker's famous order to Admiral Nelson at Copenhagen to break off the battle and retire in order—a request which posterity has unsparingly condemned.

Stung by the public outburst against the unsatisfactory conditions in South Africa, the government, for the first time since the war, has assumed the defensive, with Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of war, as its spokesman. In so doing he showed that in his efforts to conquer the Boers Great Britain now has under arms the enormous total of more than 300,000 men. Mr. Brodrick insists that the government has kept its promise to Lord Kitchener, that he should have a free hand in his command. He adds that he has not been given all the men asked for, but more.

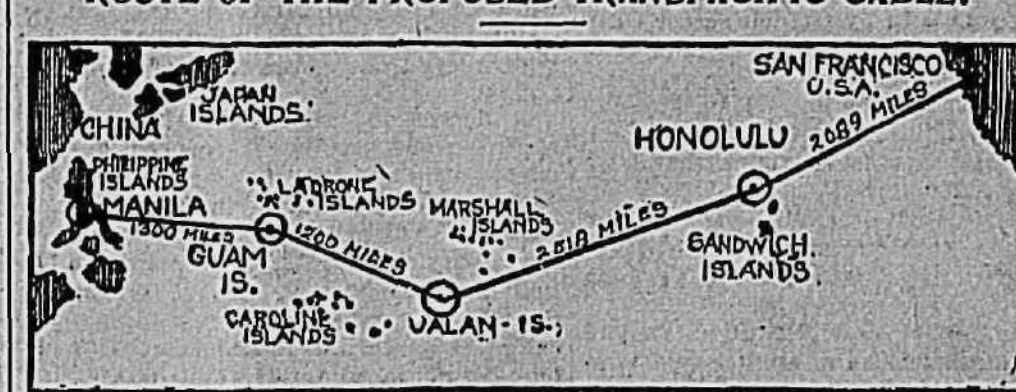
NEW AMER BRITAIN'S FRIEND.

Assures Curzon He Will Follow in His Father's Footsteps.

Habib Ullah Khan, the new Ameer of Afghanistan, has officially informed Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, that he will follow in his father's footsteps, hoping that the friendship existing between the Afghan and British governments will continue to increase.

"According to official intelligence from the Ameer of Bokhara," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg, "the brothers of Habib left Cabul secretly with their partisans the moment their father died, and therefore cannot be said to have acquiesced in the accession of their brother. Habib Ullah, indignant at their flight, has taken measures to defend the capital and sent strong detachments to prevent their return, or to endeavor to capture them as rebels."

ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED TRANSPACIFIC CABLE.

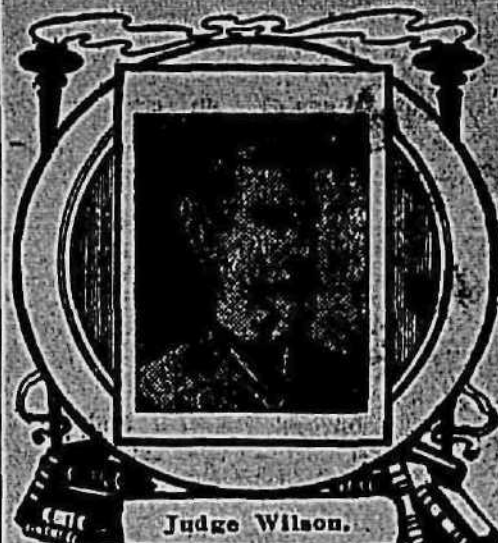


The great transpacific cable projected from the United States to the Philippines will be one of the most important of communication between the civilized nations of the earth. The plans under consideration contemplate connection with Manila by the shortest possible route, and an examination of the above map will clearly disclose this method. San Francisco is from Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of 2,080 miles. From Honolulu to Guam Island is 2,618 miles; from Guam Island to Manila is a distance of 1,200 miles, and from Guam to Manila a distance of 1,300 miles for a cable, but about 1,800 miles for a steamer. By using the Island of Ulao, or Strong's Island, the cable will get a break in the great distance which it would otherwise have to traverse. The proposed cable will give every day information of just what is going on in the new American colonies of the far East.

The future of Afghanistan may be said to depend almost entirely upon the new ruler's personality. His legal title to the throne could not be better than it is, but, as the late Ameer declared in explaining his own course, "One must be a lion if one would govern wolves." No title is good in Afghanistan without the qualities of strength and skill in the claimant.

J. L. Caldwell, Huntington, W. Va., wants to be Senator, so he has just purchased 6,000 acres of land and will build a town on the Guyandotte river.

CAREER OF JUDGE JEREMIAH M. WILSON.

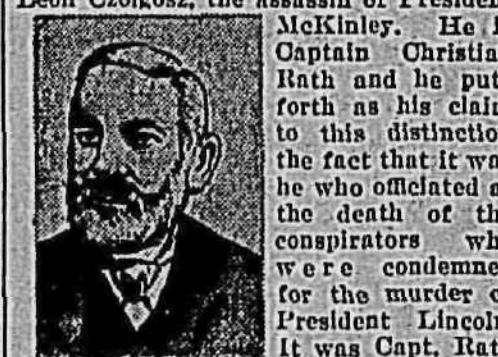


Few lawyers in the United States have figured in a larger number of famous cases than Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson, who died in Washington while acting as leading counsel for Rear Admiral Schley. He was generally acknowledged to be the foremost of all the bright intellects at the Washington bar, and his appearance before the United States Supreme Court never failed to be the signal for the closest attention by the justices, who had a high regard for his clarity of mind and rare powers of analysis. Judge Wilson earned his judicial title forty years ago, when he served with distinction on the Common Pleas and Circuit Court benches in Indiana. He also served an Indiana district as Representative in Congress during the terms of 1871 and 1872, after which he went into a law partnership with Congressman Shellabarger, and took part in many famous cases, both civil and criminal. He was attorney for the Union Pacific Railway for many years, and for the Mormon Church. He acted as counsel in the Star Route trials, the Holt will case, the Breckinridge Pollard breach of promise case, the trial of Captain Howgate, the court-martial proceedings against Gen. Swain, the Oberlin Carter case, the Venezuela, Alabama, French spoliation, and many other noted cases. In his death to country has lost one of its best legal minds.

WANTED TO EXECUTE CZOLGOSZ.

Capt. Christian Rath Desired That

There is a man in Jackson, Mich., who desired to be the official executioner of Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President



McKinley. He is Captain Christian Rath and he puts forth as his claim to this distinction the fact that it was he who officiated at the death of the conspirators who were condemned for the murder of President Lincoln. It was Capt. Rath who supervised the execution of Mrs. Surratt, John H. Paine, Herold and Atzroth, the persons who were found to be guilty, with John Wilkes Booth, in the plot to take the life of the great liberator. The captain is an old soldier of the Union. At the time of the trial of the conspirators he was provost marshal of the Washington prison. He assisted in the erection of the scaffold on which the assassins died. He placed the ropes about their necks and in other ways facilitated the work of execution of the law's mandate.

Sparks from the Wires.

Teamsters' strike in San Francisco has been settled by Gov. Gage.

Amalgamated Association paid out \$100,000 in strike benefits.

Name of West Division High School, Chicago, has been changed to William McKinley school.

Italy wants to lend England 25,000 troops for South African service for cost of keeping them, so 'tis said in Birmingham.

Actress Maude Roosevelt, cousin of the President, says before she would wear tights to please an audience she would quit the stage.

"Nit," said Gov. Odell of New York, when he was asked by a couple of cranks to commute Czolgosz's sentence to life imprisonment.

Just because natives of St. Mathias Island killed and ate Prof. Menke and eight black laborers a German cruiser called and executed fifty-six natives.

State Controller Erastus C. Knight was nominated for Mayor of Buffalo by the Republican city convention. The Democratic city convention nominated Herbert P. Bissell for Mayor.

ROUTE OF THE PROPOSED TRANSPACIFIC CABLE.



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The injunction against the use of free text books in the public schools has been dismissed at Cleveland, Judge Shiras ruling that the petition was ill grounded and without sufficient backing to lead the court to continue the temporary restraining order.

The palmetto trees of Jacksonville, Fla., stood the conflagration better than any other kind. While nearly all other trees in the wide sweep of the fire perished from the heat, the palmettos are putting out green shoots, showing that they have life and vigor left.

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It cures Pain, acts like magic, and is equal to earth as a pain killer.

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W. L. Douglas \$3.00 and \$5.00 shoes are made of the finest leather and are just as good.

Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

How to Order by Mail—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and cash. To insure satisfaction, we will make a custom department in style, fit and finish. To insure satisfaction, we will make a custom department in style, fit and finish. To insure satisfaction, we will make a custom department in style, fit and finish.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CORN CONDITION LOW.

SOME IMPROVEMENT SHOWN, BUT AVERAGE IS BAD.

October Report Says Figures Are Lowest Ever Recorded by Agriculture Department—Oats Also Show Damage.

The monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the average condition of corn on Oct. 1 to have been 62.1, as compared with 61.7 last month, 78.2 on Oct. 1, 1900, 82.7 in the corresponding date in 1899, and in the lowest October on record. The yield of oats was 25.1 bushels per acre, against 20.6 bushels last year. The yield of rye is 15.1 bushels, and barley 24.7 bushels. The corn crop is estimated at 1,250,000,000 bushels, or 8,000,000 bushels more than a month ago. The surplus States have 682,680,000 bushels, or 40,000,000 bushels more than a month ago, as the improvement is mainly in the largest corn States, but is 708,000,000 bushels less than last year. The crop of the surplus States is shown in the annexed table. Iowa gained 12,554,000 bushels during September, and is 27,000,000 bushels less than the Iowa State crop bureau estimates. Illinois gained 12,981,000 bushels, Nebraska 4,428,000 bushels, and Kansas 4,806,000 bushels. Losses in the South about offset gains elsewhere.

State	Oct. 1, 1901	Sept. 1, 1901	Oct. 1, 1900
Ohio	103,045,000	103,862,000	107,000,000
Indiana	72,088,000	69,032,000	103,000,000
Illinois	159,883,000	127,492,000	224,000,000
Iowa	188,325,000	177,711,000	283,000,000
Missouri	131,250,000	138,222,000	181,000,000
Nebraska	103,045,000	90,037,000	220,000,000
Kansas	122,071,000	47,265,000	104,000,000
Total	632,680,000	630,001,000	1,385,000,000

The corn crop is estimated at 1,250,000,000 bushels, or 8,000,000 bushels more than a month ago and compares with 800,000,000 bushels last year.

The department will issue no further report on wheat pending the receipt of the annual returns of individual producers and the final reports of the department's special agents.

Yield of Oats, Rye and Barley.

The yield of oats is the lowest in forty years, but of rye and barley is up to the average. The annexed table gives the yields for three years and the quality:

Oats, bu.	1901	1900	1900	1900
Oats, quality	83.7	80.2	80.5	80.5
Rye, bu.	15.1	15.1	14.4	14.3
Rye, quality	82.1	82.0	82.0	82.0
Barley, bu.	24.7	20.4	27.0	23.4
Barley, quality	82.2	82.1	83.4	83.4
Barley, condition	80.5	72.8	70.2	80.5
Potatoes	54.0	74.4	81.7	75.4

In the condition of tobacco there has been an improvement of 3 points in Virginia and Tennessee, 5 in Maryland, 8 in Kentucky, 10 in Ohio and 18 in Missouri. There has been a decline of 1 point in North Carolina, and the average condition remains about the same as on Sept. 1 in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

The average condition of potatoes on Oct. 1 was 64, as compared with 62.2 last month, 74.4 on Oct. 1, 1900, 81.7 on the corresponding date in 1899, and 75.4 the mean of the October averages of the last ten years.

As to the condition of apples, Indiana reports 2, Virginia 7, North Carolina 4, and Kansas 18 points above, and New York 37, Ohio 11, Pennsylvania 30, Michigan 23, Missouri 11, Illinois 27, Tennessee 2, Maine 11 and Iowa 32 points below, the means of their October averages for the last six years. The estimated average yield of hops, in pounds per acre, is 1,300 in Washington, 1,361 in California, 718 in Oregon and 576 in New York.

NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

An interesting report has been received at the State Department in Washington from Consul J. C. McCook describing conditions in Dawson. "The condition is improving rapidly," he says. "Modern dwellings and warehouses are going up, a new court house is about completed, and work has been started on the new administration buildings and a residence for the Governor. Notwithstanding the long, cold winter there was a continual flow of pure water from a well sunk on the bank of the Klondike river. The water is pumped direct into the mains from the well, under such pressure that the pipes are kept open. Taps are located on the sidewalks all over the city. Ice costs only 2 cents a pound, or \$40 a ton, the lowest price this luxury has been in any summer yet. Rents are not lower, but in the near future they will probably be reduced. The gold output will, it is said, fall short of the demand made earlier in the year, one reason being the long winter. I think \$200,000 a fair estimate for this year's product."

Uncle Sam is in possession of a telephone system in Porto Rico which came to him as a legacy from the Spanish government. Gen. Greely, the chief signal officer, who superintended the reconstruction of these lines, favors a continuance of the policy pursued by the Spanish government. If his plan is adopted the United States will not only own a valuable telephone plant, but a telephone system which will cover almost the entire island.

Buddhism seems to be growing among the American and European residents in Hawaii. It appeals to many whose Christianity is skin deep. It is curious that a community which used to pride itself upon its strictly orthodox Christianity should fall so easy a prey to oriental transcendentalism. The tenets of the Buddhists are beautiful, but Buddhism has never proved itself a true regenerating power.

The division of insular affairs, War Department, has received a copy of the annual report of Prof. Fred W. Atkinson, the general superintendent of public instruction for the Philippines, which covers the time from the enactment of the Philippine school law to the close of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1901. In speaking of the general conditions Prof. Atkinson said that the great present need is that of adequate and suitable school buildings.

Old papers for sale at this office.

SOMLEY IS RETIRED.

Naval Officer Reaches Age Limit and Is Succeeded by Wildes.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley is now on the navy retired list. Captain Frank Wildes, who commanded the Boston at Manila Bay, was promoted shortly after Admiral Schley's retirement to fill the vacancy.

Winfield Scott Schley's connection with the United States navy covered a period of over forty years. He spent eighteen years, a period much longer than the average, at sea, and twenty-five years on shore duty. He has sailed on all the seas and has fought on more of them than perhaps any other officer in the navy.

In 1850, at the age of 17, he entered the Naval Academy from Maryland. Immediately after his graduation he was attached, as a midshipman, to the frigate Niagara, which conveyed home the first Japanese embassy sent to the civilized world.

The Civil War had begun when, in April, 1861, the Niagara returned. Schley swore allegiance to the Union. His first shore service was as commander of a big prize steamer, which he navigated from Charleston to Philadelphia. He was placed in command of the Potomac and distinguished himself by assisting, under heavy fire, in the recovery of a disabled Union warship drifting helplessly near the shore in Mobile Bay.

As commander of the cruiser Baltimore he was chosen to convey the body of John Ericsson to Sweden. He sailed then to Valparaiso, where two of the Baltimore's crew were killed and fifteen wounded by a Chilean mob. Repatriation was afterward exacted by this government. When war with Spain was declared, he was made commander-in-chief of the flying squadron.

Schley's retirement, it is said, will have no effect upon the investigation now in progress.

DEATH OF THE AMER.

Habibullah Khan Is Now Potentate in Afghanistan.

The report of the death of Abdur Rahman Khan, Amer of Afghanistan, has been confirmed and Europe will have an opportunity to see a test of the theory that it was the Amer's life which stood in the way of a clash between Russia and Great Britain. The Amer's eldest son, Habibullah Khan, has been officially proclaimed Amer and the accession has been accepted by his brothers and the sardars. Before his death the old Amer warned the Afghans against the Russians.

Habib Khan is an unknown quantity outside his own country. It is possible that he has been trained to follow in his father's footsteps and will endeavor to imitate that wily oriental's policy of keeping on good terms with both Britain and Slav. It is not his possible attitude toward foreign governments, however, which has been a cause of apprehension. The fear has been that he would be unable to hold in check the motley hordes of semi-organized Ghilzais, Duranis, Aimaks and Tajiks who roam over Afghanistan in more or less subservience to a somewhat patriarchal government. An outbreak of disorders in the country, with a consequent menace to Russian or British interests, would give a pretext for intervention. It is with the knowledge of these conditions and of the fact that Russia's road to India and the sea lies through Afghanistan that both the interested powers have watched so carefully over the Amer's health.

NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

The adjutant general's report on the standing of the G. A. R. shows that death is making its steady inroads on the membership of the organization. The number lost by death during the year ended June 30, 1901, was 8,100, and the total membership of the order is now placed at 200,607. This is the smallest membership given in any annual report since the early days of the organization. The death and suspension of members is partly made good by restoration to good standing and the addition of new members. But notwithstanding these, the gap grows steadily wider.

In ten years past the membership of the Grand Army has dropped from 808,007 to 200,607, a loss of 128,500. The annual loss in each of the seven past years is given in the following table:

Date	Members	Loss from previous year
June 30, 1893	367,030	81,031
June 30, 1894	340,000	27,030
June 30, 1895	318,450	21,550
June 30, 1896	305,003	13,447
June 30, 1897	297,881	7,122
June 30, 1898	270,823	27,058
June 30, 1901	200,607	7,035

Since 1893 the Grand Army has lost a little over 88,000 in numbers. This, however, measures only approximately the loss by death among the members of the order, and it does not take into account the deaths among those who never joined the Grand Army. Probably not more than one-third of those who fought in the war have been enrolled among the boys in blue. The deaths among the latter have been in as large, if not larger, proportion, and it is consequently within the truth to say that during the past seven years 100,000 veterans have joined the grand army in the beyond. The next seven years is likely to see still greater inroads. The increasing age of those who remain and their growing infirmities must make great gaps in the Grand Army membership and among the enrolled veterans. The fading of the army is steady and sure, and soon only a remnant of those who fought to save the Union will be left to tell the story.

Britain's War Casualties.

The last official return—Aug. 31—gave the number of British casualties as 73,110, against 71,833 the previous month. The total casualties stand thus:

Officially admitted	73,110
In hospitals in South Africa (government figures)	14,000
In rest centers	6,000
Colonial invalids	5,000
Civilian deaths	2,000
Casualties since Sept. 1	2,000
Total	102,110

ILLINOIS AT BUFFALO

STATE'S DAY CELEBRATED WITH POMP AND PRIDE.

Governor Yates and Staff Form Part of Brilliant Parade at Exposition—State Officers and Others Deliver Telling Speeches in Temple of Music.

Illinois day at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo was celebrated Monday and every feature of the event won praise and compliments from the exposition officials who were either participants or spectators.

In the grounds the procession formed thus:

Exposition Bicycle Guards.
Pan-American Guards.
Seventy-fourth Regiment Band.
Seventy-third Sea Coast Artillery.
United States Marines.
First Regiment Illinois.
First Regiment.
Gov. Yates and Staff.
The City Council and officials.
Union League Club.
Members of Hamilton, Marquette and

The parade made the interior circuit of the exposition grounds, omitting the Midway. After three-quarters of an hour's marching the Temple of Music was reached. The invited guests entered first, and then the boys were thrown open to the public.

The opening invocation was made by Bishop Fallows of Illinois. In his prayer he beseeched the Almighty "to protect the nation with his might, that the gates of hell and anarchy may never prevail against it."

President John G. Milburn of the exposition made the visitors welcome in a clever address. His voice was low but well modulated and effective, and his words modest. While he could not venture, he said, to compare this exposition with the great White City of Chicago, the people of Buffalo were justly proud of their handiwork, and hoped that their visitors might take pleasure in it.

Governor Yates' Address.

Gov. Yates said in part:

"The exposition in the midst of which we are to-day is an exhibition of the products, progress and prospects of all America.

"We are not here for entertainment to-day, not to observe a holiday, not to enjoy a festival, not merely to parade with pageantry, not to be content with expressing gratification at the greeting and hospitality extended to us, cordial and lavish though they have been.

"It is rather for us to reflect upon the forces and factors so potent and patent in producing present conditions and then to trace the connection of Illinois therewith.

"To-day Illinois is inculcating a high type and form of citizenship, realizing that corruption must not rule in municipal councils, immorality must not prevail in society, hypocrisy must not disgrace our religion, and the community must not prefer the demagogue to the patriot.

"In both private and public life Illinois' standards are now higher than ever before, and both the citizen and the official are striving, as never before, to be worthy of their opportunities and equal to the expectations of their fellow-men, highly resolved that, despite all criticism and misunderstandings, the glorious State, which is equally the State of the mine, the mill, the factory, the farm, the orchard and the prairie, shall produce a composite of education and civilization as its industries are diverse and stupendous.

"From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi ocean-going vessels will soon pass and repass with speed and ease. It is the proud destiny of Illinois to hold in its heart and protect by its arms the main channel of circulation of the physical life in the great body politic known as the United States."

Senator William Landis of the State.

Senator William E. Mason, after a feeling reference to the death of President McKinley, spoke on the subject of Illinois, saying:

"There is one State whose resources have so increased and multiplied that at the close of the century it has attracted the attention of the world—that is Illinois. The southern boundaries of that State rest in the foothills of the Ozark mountains, washed by the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi, and with a climate that has all the beauty and gentleness of the Carolinas. That is Illinois.

"There is a State where the iron pathway of commerce stretches out more miles than any of her sister States, and this pathway speaks for its industry and civilization—that is Illinois."

"There is a State that in less time has developed and dug out of the bowels of mother earth more of heat and electricity than any of her sister States but one, and that is Illinois.

"There is a State that has raised upon the borders of her lake the most marvelous city in all the world, with a port and harbor that for arrivals and clearances and tonnage surpasses any city on this continent. Scourged and devastated by fire, she arose and, shaking the ashes from her fair garment, she built again her temples of art, of industry, and of education more beautiful than ever before. This is our own Chicago of Illinois.

"There is a State, a part of whose people are here to-day as hosts and guests, that bids you all welcome to the building it has built here for your pleasure and comfort, and it extends to you the fellowship of this hour, proud to be an Illinoisan—prouder still to be an American—and in the name of that State we hail from I thank you for your generous hospitality and welcome you, and will be glad some time to welcome you all to that grand State, our State—the State of Illinois."

Frank O. Lowden delivered a short address, which was received with much applause. Ernest McGaffey, representing Mayor Harrison, made a graceful speech, comparing himself to the squire deputed by his knight to go to the front.

Edwin A. Minger, President of the citizens' committee, made the final speech, thanking the people of Buffalo for their hospitality and analyzing the benefits to the country of such exhibitions.

The first regiment was on dress parade in the afternoon, after which it was reviewed by Gov. Yates and Mayor Dehl of Buffalo.

Disconnected.

"Say, Mame," said the belligerent girl during a lull in the calls, to her intimate friend who occupied the next chair, "is it true that you have broken off your engagement?"

"Sure thing," answered Mame, as she chewed her gum with renewed vigor.

"Oh, Mame, did you, really?"

"Well, I guess."

"Oh, Mame, what was the matter?"

"He heard about my going down the river with a strange young man."

"Oh, Mame, did he, really?"

"Yep. Then he had the nerve to call me up over the phone and read the riot act to me! Said if I was going to carry on like that he didn't want me to be wearing his ring."

"Oh, Mame, what did you say?"

"Ring off."—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Madison's Case.

Polk City, Iowa, Oct. 14.—For over ten years Mrs. Elizabeth P. Madison, a respected lady of this place, has suffered most severely with Kidney trouble complicated with derangements of the bowels and liver. Rheumatism, another painful result of deranged kidneys, added its tortures to her burden of pain.

Treatments and medicines without number were tried; physicians also exhausted their skill, but all to no purpose.

At this stage of the case a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills was resorted to, and the results were simply miraculous, from the very first box an improvement was noticed and the continued treatment resulted in a complete cure.

This remarkable cure created a decided sensation in the neighborhood, because of the complications of the case as well as its severity and apparent hopelessness.

Upon investigation Dodd's Kidney Pills are found to be the only remedy that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy, and these hitherto incurable diseases are readily conquered by this remarkable remedy.

McCaughy, Cattle King of Australia.

The cattle king of Australia is Samuel McCaughy, an Irishman, who went to Australia in 1850 with practically nothing. He did not succeed well at first, but started again with a small flock, and from year to year has added to his holdings, until now he has more sheep than any other man in the world. He has more acres of land than sheep, and his possessions are in the best parts of Australia. One of his farms on the Darling Downs is thirty-six miles long and forty miles wide. Altogether he owns more than a million acres and leases about a million or so more.

More Cheap Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays of October, November and December LOW RATE round-trip excursion tickets will be on sale to all points on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway north of and including Abbot, Shell Rock and Waverly, Iowa. These tickets bear a 21-day limit, thereby giving ample time to look the situation over thoroughly.

Call on nearest ticket agent for rates, etc., and see that your tickets read via the B., C. R. & N. Ry.

The "Larger Half."

Mother—Here is an apple for you, Ethel, and I hope you will divide it generously with Willie.

Ethel—What does divide generously mean, mamma?

Mother—Why, it means to give him the larger half.

Ethel—I guess I'll let Willie divide it generously with me, mamma.

Another De Bergerac.

Mrs. Winkie—What is the matter, Henry?

Mr. Winkie—I just met young Broke, and he says that if I dun him again for that \$10 he'll pull my nose. What do you think of that?

Mrs. Winkie—I think he'll have his hands full if he does.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures the feet. Cures Swollen, Sore, Hot, Chafed, Aching, Blistering feet and in growing Nails, Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Pupil of Fagin?

First Boy—Say, Bill, what would you do if you was swiping apples and another fellow seen you doin' it?

Second Boy—What'd I do? I'd drop 'em an' holler thief before he did.

It requires no experience to dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by druggists.

Very few people believe in their annexation that will subtract from their own possessions.

If you love your wife, make it easy for her to get breakfast. Take home Mrs. Austin's Pan Cake Flour.

France's new prison, at Fresnes, some eight miles from Paris, is the largest in the world.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Avenue, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Some men lose money by humoring their sentiments and others obtain it by selling notions.

No trouble to prepare quick breakfasts if you have Mrs. Austin's famous Pan Cake Flour. Ready in a moment.

A bankrupt trust reminds one of a waterfall.

FITS Permanently Cured. No more or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE TRIAL BOTTLE and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 31 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

An awkward walker should get a good carriage.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children soothes colic, cures all kinds of inflammation, allays pain, cures all colic. 25 cents a bottle.

HANDSOME AMERICAN LADY, independently rich, husband, Address: M188 E. 81st Street, St. Charles, Mo.

SOZODONT for the TEETH 25c

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRED BENDER, Established 1898, CHICAGO. The World's Largest STORE OUTFITTER.

Everything in the line of Store Fixtures and Supplies for all businesses. Always on hand, ready for delivery, about 200 complete sets of fixtures, for one-fifth of original cost. Complete sets for grocers, bakers, meat stores, milliners, dry goods and shoe stores, meat markets, gunnery stores, drug stores, etc. Extensive variety in Shirts, Floor Cloths, coffee mills, scales, soda for mince, ice boxes, dental chairs, etc. 25c. 50c. 75c. 1.00. 1.50. 2.00. 2.50. 3.00. 3.50. 4.00. 4.50. 5.00. 5.50. 6.00. 6.50. 7.00. 7.50. 8.00. 8.50. 9.00. 9.50. 10.00. 10.50. 11.00. 11.50. 12.00. 12.50. 13.00. 13.50. 14.00. 14.50. 15.00. 15.50. 16.00. 16.50. 17.00. 17.50. 18.00. 18.50. 19.00. 19.50. 20.00. 20.50. 21.00. 21.50. 22.00. 22.50. 23.00. 23.50. 24.00. 24.50. 25.00. 25.50. 26.00. 26.50. 27.00. 27.50. 28.00. 28.50. 29.00. 29.50. 30.00. 30.50. 31.00. 31.50. 32.00. 32.50. 33.00. 33.50. 34.00. 34.50. 35.00. 35.50. 36.00. 36.50. 37.00. 37.50. 38.00. 38.50. 39.00. 39.50. 40.00. 40.50. 41.00. 41.50. 42.00. 42.50. 43.00. 43.50. 44.00. 44.50. 45.00. 45.50. 46.00. 46.50. 47.00. 47.50. 48.00. 48.50. 49.00. 49.50. 50.00. 50.50. 51.00. 51.50. 52.00. 52.50. 53.00. 53.50. 54.00. 54.50. 55.00. 55.50. 56.00. 56.50. 57.00. 57.50. 58.00. 58.50. 59.00. 59.50. 60.00. 60.50. 61.00. 61.50. 62.00. 62.50. 63.00. 63.50. 64.00. 64.50. 65.00. 65.50. 66.00. 66.50. 67.00. 67.50. 68.00. 68.50. 69.00. 69.50. 70.00. 70.50. 71.00. 71.50. 72.00. 72.50. 73.00. 73.50. 74.00. 74.50. 75.00. 75.50. 76.00. 76.50. 77.00. 77.50. 78.00. 78.50. 79.00. 79.50. 80.00. 80.50. 81.00. 81.50. 82.00. 82.50. 83.00. 83.50. 84.00. 84.50. 85.00. 85.50. 86.00. 86.50. 87.00. 87.50. 88.00. 88.50. 89.00. 89.50. 90.00. 90.50. 91.00. 91.50. 92.00. 92.50. 93.00. 93.50. 94.00. 94.50. 95.00. 95.50. 96.00. 96.50. 97.00. 97.50. 98.00. 98.50. 99.00. 99.50. 100.00. 100.50. 101.00. 101.50. 102.00. 102.50. 103.00. 103.50. 104.00. 104.50. 105.00. 105.50. 106.00. 106.50. 107.00. 107.50. 108.00. 108.50. 109.00. 109.50. 110.00. 110.50. 111.00. 111.50. 112.00. 112.50. 113.00. 113.50. 114.00. 114.50. 115.00. 115.50. 116.00. 116.50. 117.00. 117.50. 118.00. 118.50. 119.00. 119.50. 120.00. 120.50. 121.00. 121.50. 122.00. 122.50. 123.00. 123.50. 124.00. 124.50. 125.00. 125.50. 126.00. 126.50. 127.00. 127.50. 128.00. 128.50. 129.00. 129.50. 130.00. 130.50. 131.00. 131.50. 132.00. 132.50. 133.00. 133.50. 134.00. 134.50. 135.00. 135.50. 136.00. 136.50. 137.00. 137.50. 138.00. 138.50. 139.00. 139.50. 140.00. 140.50. 141.00. 141.50. 142.00. 142.50. 143.00. 143.50. 144.00. 144.50. 145.00. 145.50. 146.00. 146.50. 147.00. 147.50. 148.00. 148.50. 149.00. 149.50. 150.00. 150.50. 151.00. 151.50. 152.00. 152.50. 153.00. 153.50. 154.00. 154.50. 155.00. 155.50. 156.00. 156.50. 157.00. 157.50. 158.00. 158.50. 159.00. 159.50. 160.00. 160.50. 161.00. 161.50. 162.00. 162.50. 163.00. 163.50. 164.00. 164.50. 165.00. 165.50. 166.00. 166.50. 167.00. 167.50. 168.00. 168.50. 169.00. 169.50. 170.00. 170.50. 171.00. 171.50. 172.00. 172.50. 173.00. 173.50. 174.00. 174.50. 175.00. 175.50. 176.00. 176.50. 177.00. 177.50. 178.00. 178.50. 179.00. 179.50. 180.00. 180.50. 181.00. 181.50. 182.00. 182.50. 183.00. 183.50. 184.00. 184.50. 185.00. 185.50. 186.00. 186.50. 187.00. 187.50. 188.00. 188.50. 189.00. 189.50. 190.00. 190.50. 191.00. 191.50. 192.00. 192.50. 193.00. 193.50. 194.00. 194.50. 195.00. 195.50. 196.00. 196.50. 197.00. 197.50. 198.00. 198.50. 199.00. 199.50. 200.00. 200.50. 201.00. 201.50. 202.00. 202.50. 203.00. 203.50. 204.00. 204.50. 205.00. 205.50. 206.00. 206.50. 207.00. 207.50. 208.00. 208.50. 209.00. 209.50. 210.00. 210.50. 211.00. 211.50. 212.00. 212.50. 213.00. 213.50. 214.00. 214.50. 215.00. 215.50. 216.00. 216.50. 217.00. 217.50. 218.00. 218.50. 219.00. 219.50. 220.00. 220.50. 221.00. 221.50. 222.00. 222.50. 223.00. 223.50. 224.00. 224.50. 225.00. 225.50. 226.00. 226.50. 227.00. 227.50. 228.00. 228.50. 229.00. 229.50. 230.00. 230.50. 231.00. 231.50. 232.00. 232.50. 233.00. 233.50. 234.00. 234.50. 235.00. 235.50. 236.00. 236.50. 237.00. 237.50. 238.00. 238.50. 239.00. 239.50. 240.00. 240.50. 241.00. 241.50. 242.00. 242.50. 243.00. 243.50. 244.00. 244.50. 245.00. 245.50. 246.00. 246.50. 247.00. 247.50. 248.00. 248.50. 249.00. 249.50. 250.00. 250.50. 251.00. 251.50. 252.00. 252.50. 253.00. 253.50. 254.00. 254.50. 255.00. 255.50. 256.00. 256.50. 257.00. 257.50. 258.00. 258.50. 259.00. 259.50. 260.00. 260.50. 261.00. 261.50. 262.00. 262.50. 263.00. 263.50. 264.00. 264.50. 265.00. 265.50. 266.00. 266.50. 267.00. 267.50. 268.00. 268.50. 269.00. 269.50. 270.00. 270.50. 271.00. 271.50. 272.00. 272.50. 273.00. 273.50. 274.00. 274.50. 275.00. 275.50. 276.00. 276.50. 277.00. 277.50. 278.00. 278.50. 279.00. 279.50. 280.00. 280.50. 281.00. 281.50. 282.00. 282.50. 283.00. 283.50. 284.00. 284.50. 285.00. 285.50. 286.00. 286.50. 287.00. 287.50. 288.00. 288.50. 289.00. 289.50. 290.00. 290.50. 291.00. 291.50. 292.00. 292.50. 293.00. 293.50. 294

